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IRISH CONFERENCE HELD TO REVIVE RACE SOLIDARITY

Delegates From All Over the World Meet in Paris—Agreement Between Ulster and South Ireland Will Aid Unity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday).—The Irish world conference opens today in Paris with delegates from nearly every country of the globe. The object is to demonstrate the wide diffusion of the Irish race and to revive the spirit of solidarity. Probably a central organization will be formed here.

It is pointed out that many influential families of Irish origin are to be found in France, Austria, Germany, Italy and other European countries, while in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, 20,000,000 Irish, who still have links with the little island of 5,000,000 inhabitants, are to be found.

Among the principal figures are Harry J. Boland, Irish representative in America, Mr. O'Kelly, representative to France, the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Cork, Lord Ashbourne, who wears a picturesque costume, Miss MacSwiney, Countess Markievicz, and Eamon de Valera.

Through a variety of circumstances the attendance is not so large as expected, but it is believed to be sufficient to demonstrate the importance of the Irish race. Mr. de Valera, while declining to accept the provisional treaty with England as sufficient, intimates that he has no intention of weakening the unity of Ireland by internal strife.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—The outcome of the week-end meeting between Sir James Craig and Michael Collins is regarded with satisfaction in official circles here as the most promising movement toward complete Irish unity that has taken place for many days.

Not the least pleasing feature of the agreement is that further opportunity is given to the British Government to disentangle itself from Irish problems, and leave the vexed question of the Ulster boundary to Irishmen themselves, one from the North and one from the South, who will attempt to settle their differences without the intervention of a chairman provided for in the Irish Treaty.

The office of chairman would, it is pointed out, be a thankless task, and its retention would only give Southern opponents of the treaty the wherewithal to cast more suspicion on the motives of the British Government as well as of the provisional government itself.

The second clause of Saturday's agreement, providing for the raising of the boycott of Belfast goods and the return of Roman Catholic workmen to the shipyards, should do much to relieve the tense situation in Belfast, which is still in the throes of periodic outbreaks of uncontrolled lawlessness.

Economic Factors Powerful

Economic factors have, as expected, proved very powerful in bringing both sides to reason and enforcing action toward unity in Ireland. The time has long gone past when the wholesale deportation of Roman Catholics from Northeast Ireland to the South could be entertained as a feasible remedy for Ulster's difficulties, and has gone from the capital of the North as a solution to the problem. So serious has the situation become that responsible people have ceased to inquire who started the vendetta, but are realizing that it is much more important to discover how it may be stopped.

In attempting to remove the source

of grievance on each side, Sir James and Mr. Collins have taken the first step toward peace, not only in Belfast but between the two parts of Ireland. The geographical unity of the country is emphasized by the fact that it was found necessary to unite the forces of North and South in order to deal with the railway dispute, which threatened to hold up the country's traffic.

From mutual dislike of the Council of Ireland, both sides have agreed to try and find a more suitable method of dealing with the problems which affect the country as a whole. Meanwhile acting as two independent states the provisional government and the Northern Government are proceeding to discuss outstanding questions which affect both their interests in the way many international questions have been settled since new diplomacy came into fashion—by conference and discussion between heads of states.

Whether any more formal and binding method is discovered in the future, and some constitutional body formed to replace the discarded council, or whether for the present a looser procedure, which allows for the undisputed fears of one party is followed, Ireland's interests are not to be lowered to suit the whims of common action if Saturday's precedent is to be followed.

Equality of Parties

Failure to arrive at a common agreement on the matter of representation on the common legislative body for all Ireland would not prevent a friendly conference between delegates from North and South, the results of which could be submitted to the respective parliaments for ratification or amendment in the manner of any other engagement entered into on behalf of sovereign states.

It is notable that as soon as the attitude taken up by Eamon de Valera that Sir James could not be met on a basis of equality had been abandoned, some substantial progress has been made in the direction of peace. The question of equality has been conveniently waived and representatives of North and South have met as at a rate de facto equals. This the counsel given by General Smuts to Sinn Féin to recognize the facts, and be content to leave Ulster alone until she was convinced it was to her own interest to join up with Southern Ireland, is being followed.

Ulster is suspicious of the Southern capacity for governing. The long discussion in the Dail on the treaty did not help much to dispel suspicion, but now the provisional government, by substituting deeds for words, not only with an eye to impressing Ulster but with the object of presenting to Southern Ireland the prospect of successful government by their own kind and kins as a counter to the still dangerous extremism of Mr. de Valera and his fellow republicans.

Mr. de Valera has gone to Paris to attend the Irish race congress there. The opposition that his party displayed toward the treaty in the Dail is being reflected in the country, and the command of the East Limerick brigade of the Irish republican army has proclaimed martial law for the Kilmallock area.

Doubts are felt whether Mr. de Valera's followers will be prepared to stand by Mr. Collins' agreement regarding the boycott, but it is admitted that a partial boycott stands little chance of success and with the Free Staters against it, it may not last long even if there is opposition.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—The Irish Provisional Government today transferred its headquarters from the Mansion House to the City Hall. A detachment of the Irish republican army, with rifles and full equipment, were posted as sentries at various entrances to the City Hall and in the vicinity of the building.

Michael Collins took up duty in the Town Clerk's office, and other ministers are setting up offices in various other parts of the building.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN POLITICS IN INDIA

Legislative Assembly Rejects by Large Majority Motion Condemning Government's Policy of Repressing Disorders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—The situation in India shows some slight signs of improvement, and in official circles here it is considered that recent happenings have in a measure strengthened the hands of the Government of India. The cause for this returning note of optimism can be traced to outstanding events of the last few days.

First among these is the substantial majority obtained in the legislative assembly, when a resolution condemning the government's so-called policy of repression was turned down. This resolution was moved by Dr. Gaur, who has formed an opposition party in the legislative chamber, which he calls the Democratic Party, and which is supposed to stand somewhat between those who support the present scheme of government and Mahatma Gandhi's policy of Non-Cooperation.

As a matter of fact the line of separation between Dr. Gaur's and Mr. Gandhi's policy is at certain points considered to be almost too fine for ordinary discernment. At the same time an opposition party is welcomed, as giving a healthy tone to debates in the assembly.

The second reason for increased confidence is the manner in which Sir Sankaran Nair's letter to the Indian press has been received, and the undoubted influence it has had in steadying the opinion of Moderates in the country, who were known to be wavering, if not actually leaning toward the Extremists.

Mr. Gandhi Also Assists

Finally Mr. Gandhi himself has assisted in influencing the return to sanity by his unheeded demands for the British and French governments to evacuate Syria and Egypt, hand over Arabia and Mesopotamia to the Arabs, grant immediate home rule to India, all of these demands being made at the sword point of his threat to plunge the country into a state of revolution.

For that is what even some of his own followers admit would be the logical outcome of the declaration of civil disobedience—providing the order were carried into effect. In respect of this threat of civil disobedience the Government of Madras has given a firm lead to other provinces by passing emergency legislation whereby immediate restraint is placed upon the property of those refusing to pay rents and government taxes.

Not only is the property of those indulging in civil disobedience sold, but native officers are ordered to carry out the government's orders as they are issued from the Indian civil service. Most of these posts under the government are hereditary and very highly prized. The breaking of these hereditary rights is expected to have a salutary effect.

An interesting but somewhat disconcerting element has introduced itself into the schemes of the Non-Cooperators in certain parts of the provinces. Both Peshawar and Afghanistan have appeared selling foreign cloth in defiance of the expressed wishes of the Non-Cooperators and furthermore are said to be doing a huge trade.

These men are Pathans and a very different type to the ordinary timid Bengali or native shopkeeper whom they are displacing. They refuse to be diverted from their occupation either by prayers or threats. They come of a fighting stock, and are secure in the confidence of being well able to protect themselves in case of attempted coercion.

A New Factor Arises

The Non-Cooperation movement remains a serious threat to the future peace of India, and it is felt that much of the support which it receives from the Muhammadan population would be withdrawn if a satisfactory settlement could be made in the Greco-Turkish dispute in Asia Minor. India contains some 80,000,000 Muhammadans who look to the caliph as their spiritual head and, rightly or wrongly, Britain is blamed for the condition in which Turkey at present finds herself.

The argument is made to Muhammadan masses that if British unfriendliness toward Turkey is maintained there is imminent danger to their religion, and in this manner Muhammadan opinion is inflamed against British rule in India.

Though geographically far apart the effect of the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers in Paris is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the Muhammadan people of India. Harat Mohani, who in the absence of the All brothers is the recognized leader of the caliphate movement in India, is known to be closely watching the outcome of this meeting. Dealing as it will with the Franco-Caliphist Treaty, it directly affects the future of Turkey and the caliphate question throughout the world.

The British attitude at this meeting will undoubtedly have the high light of Indian publicity thrown upon it. Muhammadans maintain that if Britain is as friendly toward their religionists as is professed, it will

quickly find means to conclude an agreement on similar lines to that already in effect between France and Angola. A satisfactory agreement with Turkey might well prove the stepping stone toward a settlement of one of the vital questions at present disturbing India.

AUSTRALIA RAISES IMPORTS EMBARGO

Bars to Be Removed in August Against Former Enemy Countries—Need Seen for the Pressing of Australian Wool Sales

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A proclamation has been issued removing the embargo against the importation into the Commonwealth of goods from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, former enemy countries, as from August 1, this year.

From an authority in close touch with Australian trade it was learned that this official lifting of the bars on the cheap productions of German factories must increase the competition to which American exporters to the Commonwealth are now subjected.

The German has been competing against the American in other markets, but in a number of instances recently delivery has been much delayed, a fact which is in favor of the American.

Safeguards Are Set

The cheap production which marks the present phase of German manufacturing has not been unnoticed by the Australian Government, which recently introduced again into the federal Parliament special anti-dumping provisions. These are intended to protect the manufacturers of the Commonwealth against goods sold for export to Australia at prices lower than such goods are bringing in the markets from which they came. An additional duty may be imposed when such goods are sold in Australia at less than a reasonable price, such price being considered as one representing the cost of production of the goods, plus 20 per cent. f. o. b. charges.

As over-head charges are included in the cost of production, it is understood that the margin would be modified below 20 per cent.

Australia's Prime Minister has been inflexible in his determination to refuse entry of the goods from former enemy countries but lately it has been apparent that German goods were getting through the border. There has been a strong suspicion that some of the supposed Belgian steel products imported did not originate in that country.

The fact remains that the Australian iron and steel industry has been seriously affected by foreign competition, despite the high tariff wall, and the big works at Newcastle, near Sydney, conducted by the Broken Hill Company, may close down shortly. Already portions of this plant have suspended operations and the few orders in hand will not justify the operation of the remainder beyond a limited period. As subsidiary industries, that is, industries specializing in the manufacture of raw steel into wire netting, railway axles, wheels, wire ropes, and so forth, will also be affected by any suspension, it is probable that 20,000 men in all would be thrown out of employment.

Steel Dumping Alleged

It is alleged that foreign producers are dumping steel into the Commonwealth, aided by the depreciated exchange in the countries of origin, but even the new anti-dumping provisions will not restore the position, as high wages and short hours cannot compete with the low costs and intense activity in Germany and Belgium. Up to the present, it is believed, the agents of foreign producers have been purposely under-cutting by small margins, margins sufficient to gain orders, but one agent recently boasted that even if Australia raised the duty 50 per cent his principals could still undersell the local firms.

One good reason why the Commonwealth is reluctantly raising the embargo on former enemy countries is, of course, the fact that Germany is buying Australian wool and other goods. The absurdity of pressing the sale of Australian products while refusing to purchase in return is becoming more apparent.

One close observer of Australian conditions believes that war and post-war standards of wages in Australia must now follow the course of wages in the United States, under pressure of widespread unemployment. In this readjustment the full admission of German goods in six months must play a considerable part.

NORTH DAKOTA RAIL RATE CASE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The suit of the State of North Dakota to prohibit the Chicago & North-western and other railroads in that State from charging increased rates within the State was dismissed yesterday by the Supreme Court. The court declared that the suit should have been brought in the United States District Court, and that the federal government should have been made party to the suit.

HARVESTER CASE DECREE ATTACKED

Senator Norris of Nebraska Demands Explanation of Alleged Favoritism Shown International Company After Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following the recent criticism directed at the Attorney-General from Progressive Republicans in the Senate, because of his attitude favoring a modification of the decree against the "Big Five" packers, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, yesterday demanded to know what action, if any, the Department of Justice intends to take for the purpose of restoring effective competition among the various concerns composing the International Harvester Company.

Senator Norris made his demand in the form of a resolution, declaring the combination "repugnant to the anti-trust laws." It sets forth that the Federal Trade Commission, in a recent report to the Senate, claims that the International Harvester Company "is still in possession of the major and dominant elements of the McCormick and Deering plants and brands," which prevented lower prices for farm implements.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, In a suit instituted April 30, 1912, by the United States, the International Harvester Company was adjudged by the court on August 12, 1914, a combination repugnant to the anti-trust laws; and

"Whereas, Negotiations pending prior to the institution of said suit for suitable settlement and decree in the public interest were terminated and suit commenced because of the refusal of the Attorney-General to accept any settlement and decree which did not provide for the complete separation of the McCormick and Deering plants and lines and their control, inasmuch as said plants and lines constituted the predominant elements of the combination; and

"Whereas, On November 2, 1918, a consent decree was agreed to by the then Attorney-General, and entered in said case, then pending on appeal, by which consent decree it was provided that the International Harvester Company should divest itself merely of certain minor and comparatively unimportant and unprofitable properties; and

"Whereas, Said consent decree left the International Harvester Company in possession of those predominant elements, ownership of which had been the prime reason for the commencement of the action, to wit, the McCormick and Deering plants and lines, and thus surrendered the substantial results obtained and for which the suit had been instituted; and

"Whereas, A report to the Senate, dated May 4, 1920, entitled 'Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Causes of High Prices of Farm Implements,' and the entire record in the case, both show that the property to be disposed of in conformance to said decree would only divest the International Harvester Company of certain minor and unprofitable portions of its business, and would leave the combination still in possession of the major and dominant elements thereof, to wit, the McCormick and Deering plants and brands; and

"Whereas, It is necessary and urgent, in the public interest, without further and unnecessary delay, to procure complete separation and ownership and control, direct or indirect, of said McCormick and Deering plants and brands, together with such other division of the business of the International Harvester Company as may be necessary effectively to restore competitive conditions in real harmony with the law; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Attorney-General, be and he is hereby directed, to inform the Senate, what action, if any, is contemplated by the Department of Justice to bring about a modification of said decree, in order that the same may comply with the real judgment rendered by the court in said case; or, if such course be not practical, whether the Department of Justice contemplates any other separate and independent action against said International Harvester Company, for the purpose of effectively restoring competitive conditions between various corporations composing and comprising said International Harvester Company."

ITALY TO SEND NEW AMBASSADOR TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Monday).—Considerable regret is expressed at the news, now official, that Count Storza will replace Count Bonin Longare as Italian Ambassador at Paris. This regret is inspired not so much by fear of a change of policy on the part of Italy, as by the personal regard for Count Bonin Longare, who, during the troubled relations of the two Latin countries, has shown great friendship and tact. His intervention on many occasions, though discreet, helped to overcome great difficulties and bitter misunderstandings. As relations with Italy are still delicate, the hope is expressed that the example of Count Bonin Longare will be followed.

ALL QUESTIONS AFFECTING TRANSFER OF SHANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY DISPOSED OF, LEAVING RAIL ISSUE TO BE TAKEN UP

Chinese Delegates' Latest Instructions Said to Make Impossible Acceptance of Japanese Loan or Traffic Manager—Cable Message From Tokyo Is Admitted to Have Been Received, but Contents Are Withheld

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The Chinese people have developed a high civilization which, in some of its characteristics, affords a notable lesson to the nations of the West."—Sir Robert Borden.

"Apart from sentiment, it is directly to Japan's interest to associate herself with the powers in agreements tending to stabilize China's domestic as well as her foreign relations."—Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

"The traditional policy has been ever to weave new meshes of a net in which all spontaneous development of popular action in China would be stifled; from that we must get away."—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was officially stated yesterday that the way would be clear by tonight to take up one of the most vital issues affecting the success of the Washington Conference, namely, the long-drawn-out controversy over the Shantung Railroad.

Except for a few minor issues raised by the Chinese delegates, all the questions affecting the transfer of the leased territory in Shantung were disposed of with the solution of the salt fields question last night. The Japanese and Chinese delegates agreed that China should acquire the salt fields along the coast line of Kiaochow Bay by payment of fair compensation to Japanese nationals now operating them.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Wellington Koo, member of the Chinese delegation, admitted yesterday that all the questions affecting the transfer, with the exception of the railroad question, were nearly disposed of; they agreed that today's session should be sufficient to reach an understanding on some minor issues raised by the Chinese delegates.

Tokyo Instructions Received

While Baron Shidehara would not state that his delegation was ready to proceed to the railroad issue, the inference was strong that there would be nothing else for the conferees to do in view of the paramount importance that the Shantung question has assumed in the work of the Conference.

The Japanese Ambassador admitted that the delegation had received instructions from Tokyo. These instructions were not commented on. It is understood, however, that they were sent to the delegation since the filing with the Tokyo Government of the compromise proposal submitted by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour.

While the Japanese delegates would not comment on the character of the latest instructions for the solution of the railroad controversy, the Chinese spokesmen declared that their latest instructions from Peking are a thoroughgoing endorsement of the standpoint attitude the delegation has taken against the proposed Japanese loan and the maintenance of a Japanese traffic manager and chief accountant.

Japanese Loan Refused

These instructions have not been thus far affected by the submission to Peking of the Hughes-Balfour compromise formula. The Chinese spokesmen declared that they do not expect further instructions as a result of the compromise proposal and added that they are prepared to take up the railroad and urge a settlement on the basis of outright or deferred payment to Japan.

"The political situation in China," this spokesman said, "will make the Japanese loan proposition impossible; it will also render next to impossible a compromise on the Japanese proposal for a traffic manager and a chief accountant; this is vital. Because of the conditions at the present we do not look for a revision of the instructions which still stand."

It was gathered here yesterday that the latest instructions to the Japanese delegation and the detrimental effect which led to the deadlock and compelled the American and British delegations to take a hand. The instructions are believed to be, in fact, an attempt to compromise along the lines of the formula suggested from Washington.

In both camps the hope prevails that a settlement will be effected without much further delay; the hope is based not so much on the extent to which either side is willing to yield as on the compelling logic of the situation and the detrimental effect that failure to settle Shantung will have on the entire work of the Conference.

Japanese Policy in Siberia

Desire for Territory Denied and Withdrawal Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As soon as Siberia was reached on the agenda of the Conference on Limitation of Armament yesterday, Baron Shidehara presented a report indicating the Japanese intention and aims regarding Siberia. This was explained at such length that no time remained for discussion of its merits, for agreement or protest. Members of other delegations therefore refused to discuss it, but it was intimated that the American and British delegates were gratified at the specific declaration of the Japanese at this time. The subject will come up for further consideration today.

Practically all that was contained in the statement of Baron Shidehara has been set forth at one time or another in the course of diplomatic correspondence between Japan and the United States, especially in reply to a note sent by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Government in regard to the continued presence of Japanese troops in Siberia last summer. The concluding paragraphs of yesterday's statement, however, were regarded as more emphatic, categorical and reassuring than anything that has gone before. Moreover, they are made to eight powers assembled for the express purpose of dealing with this subject, and thereby take on peculiar responsibility and solemnity.

Russian Integrity Pledged

The statement was made, evidently not on the motion of the Japanese delegation, but with the full responsibility and direction of the government. The last paragraph read: "The Japanese delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia and to observe the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions."

This is held to approach "the moral trusteeship" which has been referred to by the head of the American delegation.

The Japanese definitely declare their intention of withdrawing their troops from Siberia as soon as it can be done without impeding the security of their nationals in Siberia, but state no period within which this may be expected to be accomplished. Undoubtedly the Japanese delegates will be questioned on this point today.

Withdrawal Considered

"The Japanese Government are now seriously considering plans which would justify them in carrying out their decision of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the maritime province, with reasonable precaution for the security of Japanese residents and of the Korean frontier regions," said Baron Shidehara. "It is for this purpose that negotiations were opened some time ago at Dairen between the Japanese representatives and the agents of the Chita Government."

"Those negotiations at Dairen are in no way intended to secure for Japan any right or advantage of an exclusive nature. They have been solely actuated by a desire to adjust some of the more pressing questions with which Japan is confronted in relation to Siberia. They have essentially in view the conclusion of provisional commercial arrangements, the removal of the existing menace to the security of Japan and to the lives and property of Japanese residents in eastern Siberia, the provision of

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guarantees for the freedom of lawful undertakings in that region and the prohibition of Bolshevik propaganda over the Siberian border. Should adequate provisions be arranged on the line indicated, the Japanese Government will at once proceed to the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the maritime province.

Reprisal in Saghalin

"The occupation of certain points in the Russian province of Saghalin is wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the maritime province," Baron Shidehara declared. "History affords few instances similar to the incident of 1920 at Nikolayevsk, where more than 700 Japanese, including women and children, as well as the duly recognized Japanese consul and his family and his official staff, were massacred. No nation worthy of respect will possibly remain forbearing under such a strain of provocation. Nor was it possible for the Japanese Government to disregard the just popular indignation aroused in Japan by the incident. Under the actual condition of things, Japan found no alternative but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal, certain points in the Russian Province of Saghalin in which the outrage was committed pending the establishment in Russia of a responsible authority with whom she can communicate in order to obtain due satisfaction."

War Aid Is Recalled

The following statement, pledging the Japanese Government to refrain from taking advantage of the present confusion of Russia, is in line with the position of other powers represented in the Conference to respect the integrity of Russia:

"Nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese Government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs," Baron Shidehara assured the delegates. "Japan recalls with deep gratitude and appreciation the brilliant rôle which Russia played in the interest of civilization during the earlier stage of the great war. The Japanese people have shown and will continue in the efforts of patriotic Russians aspiring to the unity and rehabilitation of their country. The military occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalin is only a temporary measure, and will naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question shall have been arranged with an orderly Russian Government."

Points to Be Cleared Up

The question that representatives of the other powers will want to have cleared up at this point is how long reprisals are to be continued. It was explained by the spokesman for the American delegation yesterday that the grounds for embodying the statement in regard to Siberia in the form of a resolution was not the same as in regard to foreign occupation of China, since only Japan is concerned here, while in China all powers except the United States were involved. Also Russia is not represented.

In addition to the points already referred to in Baron Shidehara's statement he described the conditions which called for the military expedition of Japan to Siberia in cooperation with the United States in 1918 to assist the Czech-Slovak troops in their homeward journey.

"Since then," Baron Shidehara explained, "Japan has been looking forward to an early moment for the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia. The maintenance of such troops in a foreign land is for her a costly and thankless undertaking, and she will be only too happy to be relieved of such responsibility."

Siberian Railway Problem

Committee Is Seeking Logical Solution Agreeable to All Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Of the comparatively minor questions on which the Conference is expected to formulate a policy in connection with the Far Eastern question, the Chinese Eastern Railroad is regarded as the most important and at the same time the most delicate.

A committee of experts has been considering all phases of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the management of which has been a bone of contention for several years, and it was indicated yesterday that the experts of the different powers are far from being in accord on the policy that should be adopted with regard to the operation and permanent settlement of the Chinese trunk line.

A spokesman for the British delegation, however, said yesterday that the differences of opinion among the experts did not mean that there is not general accord among the various delegations as to fundamentals that will be applied.

This spokesman said that the first and foremost consideration must be given to the fact that the railroad belongs to the Russian state, and that whatever formula is temporarily applied to the operation and management of the road must be provisional in character. Due regard, he said, must be given to this Russian interest and the permanent solution must ultimately be left to the Russian state, and China, which has a reversionary interest in the road under the original agreement.

The factors in the situation as the Far Eastern Committee will consider it are the following, it was stated:

First. The railroad is the property of the Russian state, and the Conference will make every effort to safeguard this interest on the assumption of a "moral trusteeship" for Russia's interests which the United States Government believes should underlie all deliberations of the Conference where Russia is directly concerned.

Second. Under the agreement which Russia entered into with China when the road was built, China was to have a reversionary interest, that is,

the right to secure control after a certain lapse of time; the Bolshevik régime has already made a bid for the friendship of China, one bait offered being the Russian interest in the road. The Conference will assume that the Russian state rights cannot be disposed of as the Moscow Government attempted to do in this instance.

Third. France has a great financial interest in the road because the money with which it is built was loaned by French capitalists through the Russo-Asiatic bank, which is a French concern. France is therefore interested in the efficient operation of the road as the only guarantee of securing the interest of the investment in question.

Fourth. Japan and the United States have a huge commercial interest in the operation of the system because it is practically the only transportation through Siberia to the Pacific coast; this interest is almost altogether commercial, except for a small amount of capital which both countries have put up for replacements in the past few years. Great Britain has no direct financial interest, and only a minor interest from the commercial standpoint.

Whatever the committee does with regard to the road it must take cognizance of all these factors. The indications now are that all that will be attempted here is some general policy for the efficient administration of the Siberian trunk railroad pending the time when Russia and China shall decide its ultimate disposition.

SCHOOL BOARD MAY SERVE JAIL TERM

Chicago Educationalists Found in Contempt of Court and Are Ordered to Pay Fines and Receive Prison Sentences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Board of Education members and officials who were found in contempt of court for discharging Charles E. Chadsey from the office of superintendent of schools contrary to the orders of Judge Kitcham Scanlan of the Superior Court of Cook County, were yesterday ordered to serve their jail sentences and pay fines in a decision by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

William A. Bither, attorney for the school board, and one of the 10 who were sentenced, announced that the fight would be taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois on a writ of certiorari. The other defendants were A. H. Severighaus, vice-president of the board; G. B. Arnold, Hart Hanson, Mrs. F. E. Thornton, Dr. Sadie Bay Adair, Mrs. Lulu Snodgrass, Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski, James Reseny and F. W. Croarkin.

In a 10-page decision the court said in part:

"Those may be trusted with authority who willingly submit to authority. As public officials, respondents should have been keen to observe the letter and spirit of judgment of court. It is regrettable that they were not."

"We are unable to give our approval to the action of the State's attorney confessing error and asking that the judgment be reversed, and such motion is denied. Upon the record, the trial court was justified in entering the judgment against the respondents and they are affirmed."

MR. GOMPERS WANTS NO DICTATORSHIP

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—"We want no dictatorship of the proletariat such as has brought disaster in Russia and we won't submit to the dictatorship of the capitalists of industry," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking on "Industrial Problems and the Individual Contract," before an audience of 3500 persons in this city. He predicted the advent of disarmament and international peace.

President Gompers, besides a vigorous attack on the individual contract system of the Moore Drop Forging Company, took to task William P. Cothern, secretary of the Employers Association of Hampden County, for an alleged attempt to prevent the use of the auditorium for his speech; answered accusations that he has refused to obey injunctions, thus fomenting anarchy, made by James J. Emery of Washington before the Employers Association Wednesday night; and, as a result of the workers' fight to strike and bargain collectively, asserted in relation to injunctions that the "old idea of master and slave still dominates the minds of our courts."

COTTON WORKERS ON NEW SCHEDULE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—There were small strikes in four mills and two of them were shut down when the pay of the greater part of the approximately 25,000 employees of the cotton manufacturing industries of Rhode Island was reduced by about 30 per cent yesterday.

Many cotton mills in northeastern Connecticut went on a new wage schedule yesterday with an increase in hours from 48 to 55. The wage cut, which affects about 18,000 persons, is about 20 per cent, but in mill circles it is stated that as most of the employees are "piece-workers" the actual difference in wages is not as much as 20 per cent. Speeding up the output for the increased number of hours makes up part of the loss which would come from a reduction in wages, it was said. Mill agents claim that longer hours and lower wages in southern mills has made competition keen and has also placed the textile industry here in an uncertain way.

VISCOUNT BRYCE HAS PASSED AWAY

British Statesman's Great Work Has Been a Deepening of the Friendship Between the People of Britain and United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Viscount Bryce passed away yesterday while staying at Sidmouth.

"The peaceful cooperation of our two peoples who understand one another as no other two peoples do or can, which cherish the same ideals and equally desire the welfare of mankind, and equally love the principles



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris and Ewing, Washington

Viscount Bryce

Great British statesman and famous man of letters who has labored earnestly and with consummate ability to strengthen relations between the people of the British Commonwealth and the people of the United States.

of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the cooperation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and to preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting the world from the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered." Such was, practically, the farewell message of James Viscount Bryce, the great British statesman and man of letters, to the United States just prior to his sailing for England last autumn. The statement was a characteristic one, for ever since Lord Bryce's first visit to the United States more than 50 years ago, he had labored earnestly and with consummate ability to one end, namely, a deepening of the friendship and unity between the people of the British Commonwealth and the people of the United States.

For this great work Lord Bryce was peculiarly well qualified, for not only was his remarkable book, "The American Commonwealth," first published in 1888, accepted throughout the country as the standard work on the subject, but his frequent visits to the United States and the extraordinary understanding which he displayed of the country's aims and ideals, earned for him the nickname of the "English Yankee."

A Man of Many Parts
Lord Bryce, in his long career, has distinguished himself in many parts. As a man of letters who could write books, as a politician who could win through to victory in great political struggles, as a statesman who could carry into effect great reforms, as a brilliant diplomatist, as an indefatigable traveler, and observer of men and matters all over the world, Viscount Bryce had few equals.

From the very first, James Bryce displayed that extraordinary energy and capacity for work which was characteristic of him throughout the whole of his long career. Receiving his early education in Glasgow, first at the high school and then at the university, he gained a scholarship at Oxford, from which he obtained his B. A. degree in 1862, and it is interesting to note that in this year, 1862, he published his well-known book, "The Holy Roman Empire."

Literature, however, was not the immediate goal which young Bryce had in view, and after additional study at Heidelberg, he became barrister at Lincoln's Inn. That was in 1867, and for 15 years he practiced law. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Civil Law in Oxford, and it was during the long vacations in the years which followed that he undertook those journeys to various countries which, subsequently, he turned to such good account. Wherever he went James Bryce was ever inquiring, investigating, observing. One of his first visits of this kind was to the United States, in 1870, but it was not, as has been seen, until 18 years afterward that his great book on "The American Commonwealth" appeared. Meanwhile, Mr. Bryce had been attracted by politics, and he first took his seat in the House of Commons in 1884, as a Liberal and a convinced Home Ruler. He was one of Mr. Gladstone's most able supporters in his great attempt

to secure Home Rule for Ireland in 1885. In 1892 he had a place in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and on the return of the Liberals once more to power, in 1905, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

British Ambassador in Washington

Two years later came his great opportunity, when he was offered and accepted the supremely important position of British Ambassador in Washington. No more agreeable choice to the peoples of both countries could have been made. The author of "The American Commonwealth" was sure of a warm welcome in the United States where he already had, through his many visits, a great number of personal friends. During his occupancy of the British Embassy at Washington Mr. Bryce carried through many difficult negotiations, and at the time of the struggle over reciprocity, was found strongly in favor of that policy. In 1912, he returned to England, and

himself to speak of his personal friendship, his charm, the stimulus that he had felt in his companionship; nor would he, at this time, attempt to make an adequate tribute to his memory. In this Conference, devoted to the interests of peace, they were attempting, with what measure might be found practicable, to make progress toward the goal toward which Lord Bryce had been striving during his whole life.

Mr. Root thought that Lord Bryce brought to bear most unusual qualities upon the serious and most difficult problem of the time, the problem with which this country itself was dealing. He had great learning, wide and varied experience, the intellectual penetration for which his people, the people of Scotland, had always been distinguished, infinite capacity for taking trouble, and a genuine, sympathetic interest with all people everywhere in the world who were trying to secure better conditions through government.

Student of Nations

Thus Lord Bryce came to have the best understanding of the different modes of thought and feeling among the peoples of different countries of any man whom Mr. Root had ever met. He did not simply expect that friendship should be made and friendly intercourse carried on with the people of other countries, through an acceptance of the mode of thought and feeling of his own native country, but he studied, sympathetically, the traditions, the customs, the necessary postulates of other civilizations and other lands and other experiences, so that his sympathy with the modes of thought, the feelings, the prejudices of the people of other countries made really friendly intercourse between him and them possible. It was that which enabled him to write the very great book upon the American Commonwealth to which the chairman had referred, Lord Bryce went himself, personally, all over the world, to try to get correct ideas about other peoples, to get a correct judgment; he talked with all kinds and conditions of men in all countries, in order to get a right understanding; and he had the deepest sympathy with all of the people and the struggles of all the people of the countries where he went; and he had, beyond all other men of his time, or at any time, Mr. Root thought, illustrated the true process of true international friendship.

He thought Lord Bryce had built his life into the growth of the great community of nations as an influence which would last long after his name was forgotten and long after those present had all passed away.

Mr. Jusserand's Tribute

Mr. Jusserand, who had been a colleague of Viscount Bryce when he was Ambassador to the United States, paid him the following tribute:

"It was my privilege to know Lord Bryce many years; it was indeed an education to know him. His knowledge was universal. I remember that upon the occasion of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica I asked him whether he had subscribed. His reply was, 'What's the use?' I answered, 'True for you, since you are sure to know practically all there is in it.'"

"He had a wonderful personal charm, gifted with a broad optimism, a great faith in the future and faith in the people of this earth. That faith came from his knowledge of the world, past and present; his acquaintance with the various nations. Himself a man of heart, he was able to discover, even sometimes under the most unattractive outside, the gold nugget which is always to be found in the heart of a true man, even among the less advanced nations. This explains how he could live so long, ever at work, never wearied, always keeping his face toward the future."

Conference Pays Tribute

Americans, French and British Join in Praise of Lord Bryce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Tributes were paid to Viscount Bryce by the delegates of the Conference on Limitation of Armament yesterday. He was probably better known to Americans than any other Englishman in public life, and his interest in such subjects as those which are before the present Conference made it especially fitting that the members of the Washington Conference should express their appreciation of his great services.

The chairman, Mr. Hughes, said that his passing away was not only a serious loss to statesmanship, but it deprived the world of one of its great leaders and benefactors, because of his vision of democratic possibilities, his liberal spirit and the constant example in his character and attainments of the finest culture of his period. Especially was his loss keenly felt by the American people. He had long been the mentor of their youth. No one understood their institutions better; no one had more faithfully interpreted them to the American people; no one had more keenly appreciated the difficulties in their workings; no one had pointed out with greater accuracy the needs for improvement.

Lord Bryce as Teacher

There was not, in any college in the United States, a class of young men desirous to understand the institutions of their country, who had not been at the feet of Lord Bryce, learning of the spirit of democracy as exemplified in the United States, of the special character of the work of the fathers in making liberty under law possible, and of the dangers which constantly beset us because of the extreme uncertainty that always attends the development of popular government.

Mr. Hughes said he could not trust

himself to speak of his personal friendship, his charm, the stimulus that he had felt in his companionship; nor would he, at this time, attempt to make an adequate tribute to his memory. In this Conference, devoted to the interests of peace, they were attempting, with what measure might be found practicable, to make progress toward the goal toward which Lord Bryce had been striving during his whole life.

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Atlantic and the other there would be many tributes paid to the memory of this great man; but he was convinced that no tribute that could be paid to him would equal Lord Bryce's estimation that which was being paid in this historic gathering.

His praises had been proclaimed by the most distinguished citizens of the country where some of his greatest work was accomplished, and which had been the theme of his greatest writings. They had spoken in the hearing of one of the most important conferences of the peoples that had ever taken place in any country. Those who had taken part in it were the most competent judges of his memory. They included statesmen like the chairmen, men of the world-wide authority of Mr. Root; the French Ambassador, who, to all the qualifications conferred by long experience as a colleague of Lord Bryce and warm affection for his person, added that of a knowledge of the English language, literature and history which Lord Bryce himself could not excel and which was the envy of every Englishman.

While these were the speakers, who were the hearers? They were the representatives of nine great powers drawn from all quarters of the globe. They should desire to do Lord Bryce honor, that they should welcome such an occasion as the present, and that his claims on their gratitude and affection should have been so admirably expressed by such great authorities, would, Mr. Balfour was convinced, could Lord Bryce have foreseen it, have given him greater satisfaction than any of the many honors which the civilized world had delighted to pay him.

CHALLENGE ISSUED BY VISCOUNT GREY

Independent Liberals Told Most Important Need in British Politics Today Was the End of the Coalition Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Presiding at the rally of the Independent Liberal forces held in Central Hall, Westminster, tonight, Viscount Gladstone struck the keynote of the meeting, when he threw down a challenge to the government on behalf of the Independent Liberal Party. "Tonight we enter the lists and take the field against Mr. Lloyd George and his Coalition Government," he said.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon and H. H. Asquith were the principal speakers of the evening, and both received a great ovation from the vast audience. Viscount Gladstone stated that resolutions had been received from all parts of the country reaffirming continued enthusiastic adherence to Liberal policies and confidence in Mr. Asquith and other leaders of the Liberal Party, and also cordially welcoming the return to the political sphere of Viscount Grey.

Welcoming on behalf of the whole Liberal Party Viscount Grey's return to political life, Mr. Asquith said his record as a peacemaker would stand above that of any other man. For the best part of 10 years, he had kept the peace of Europe, and it was no fault of Viscount Grey's that the peace was ultimately broken. "The return of such a man to public life," said Mr. Asquith, "is the restoration to us of a national asset of incalculable value."

Mr. Asquith dealt seriatim with the points raised by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech on Saturday at the Coalition Liberal rally. Referring to the recent talk of a coming general election, he said that the Free Liberals could afford to regard a dissolution, whenever it came, with the most perfect equanimity.

After explaining his present position in politics, Viscount Grey referred to the possible cooperation of himself with Lord Robert Cecil, with whom he was on the main points of policy in a great measure of agreement. There was no reason, he said, why he and Lord Robert should not cooperate, even though they were of different political parties.

Referring to England's relations with France, Viscount Grey said that the reestablishment of good relations with France was the most vital thing in European politics today. Until that old trust and confidence was restored between the two governments of France and England, neither conferences nor attempts to reconstruct Europe would fare well. If on the other hand that confidence was restored, it would be the starting point for the security of peace and reconstruction in Europe.

Speaking of the present political situation in England, he declared he considered the most vital need of the moment and the next election was that the coalition should go, and that the country should get back to those healthy, straightforward, wholesome, party politics, without which this country would never have a consistent safe and sound policy.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Nonpartisan League is active in this State again this winter but it is not working under its own name or with the same aggressiveness which has characterized its activities heretofore. When the state organization of the league was reorganized in September it was decided to abolish the highly paid organizers and make each local chapter get its own members.

The league program in Kansas offers a protest against high taxes and then proposes as an offset that it will bring about high prices for all farm products by establishing state-owned and operated elevators, mills, stock yards, packing houses and coal mines.

FRENCH VIEWS ON PACT WITH BRITAIN

Alliance Should Operate on Invasion of the Neutral Zone and Should Last for 30 Years

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The reply of the German Government to the reparations commission respecting the moratorium must be received by Friday. The moratorium accorded on January 13 at Cannes was provisional, with payments every 10 days of 31,000,000 marks, and the final decision has yet to be taken. It may be influenced by recent events. Louis Dubois, the French representative on the commission, is understood to be in some disagreement with Sir John Bradbury, the British representative.

Germany is expected to expound a plan of fiscal reform, enumerate guarantees for payments during 1922 and furnish documents in support of assertions. According to the present arrangements of Cannes, Germany will only be called upon to pay 720,000,000 marks during the year instead of 2,000,000,000 marks, but this figure is called in question. France will support the Belgian claim of priority which was compromised, and the situation in the commission itself be thus altered.

Some further particulars of the French instruction to Count de Saint-Aulaire, French Ambassador in London, on which conversations with Lord Curzon will be founded, are available. Raymond Poincaré intimates that he will consider the possibility of personal attendance at Genoa on condition that treaties are not in dispute, and that the program is purely economic, while all delegates must accept the six resolutions of Cannes.

Part of the Franco-British alliance should be bi-lateral, he insists, and should operate without awaiting the invasion of France, that is to say when enemy troops enter the neutral zone. Respecting the desire for a guarantee against an attack on Poland, France suggests, as an alternative, that the Allies should immediately meet to discuss joint action. Thirty years is given as the duration of the pact.

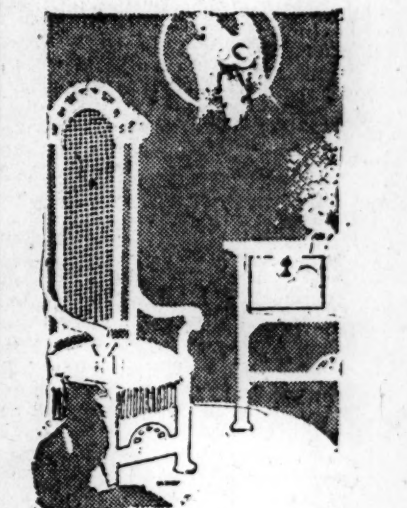
There is nothing new to add concerning French hopes of peace in the Near East, based upon the Angora treaty, while France proposes the internationalization of Tangier, with necessary safeguards for special interests.

FRUIT SOLD BY MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington.—The postmaster at Wenatchee, Washington, west of Spokane, reports a large increase in post office receipts for the year 1921. A notable feature of the growth of postal business was the increased parcel post shipments of fruit in boxes.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



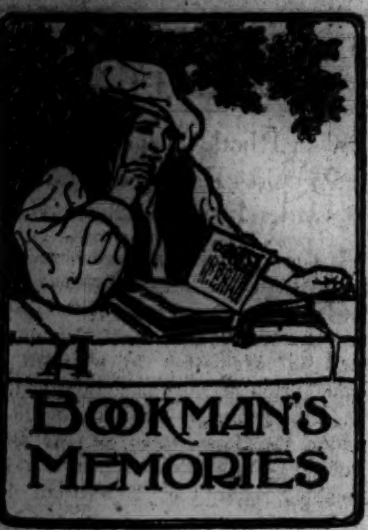
The February Sale of Furniture at Wanamaker's will open on Wednesday, January 25, with the usual days of courtesy.

In view of what has gone before, it hardly seems necessary to say much about furniture quality.

It is so easy to cover up something that should not be covered, and to exploit something that should not be exploited, that you should look carefully into the quality of every piece of furniture you buy.

Varnish will do many things, but it can not take the place of good workmanship.

The Wanamaker standard was devised for the express purpose of safe-guarding those who want to know exactly what they are paying for.



Sir Arthur Pearson

Sir Arthur Pearson's career divides itself into two parts: (1) the great and beneficent work that he did at St. Dunstan's; (2) his journalistic career, or rather his progress as founder of newspapers, journals and a publishing firm. It is with his journalistic career that I am concerned here.

In my youth we were brought up to regard journalism rather as a career for the fulfillment of dreams than as a profession. In those days almost every paper stood for something, and I have often heard arguments in which occasionally I joined, as to whether a man should write even on art and literature, for a paper with whose political views he was not in sympathy.

Then came that bustling, pushing very competent trio—George Newnes, Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe), and Arthur Pearson—who started an entirely new kind of journalism, a popular journalism, which is well described in the title of a play by Arnold Bennett, "What the People Want." They gave the public what it wanted, crisp paragraphs, bright articles, and readable information about matters of the day. Each of these three practical pioneers made a fortune. George Newnes was the real pioneer. It was he who first realized that the Education Act of 1870 had produced a new and huge reading public. Alfred Harmsworth pushed the business farthest, and has risen highest. Arthur Pearson rushed in when the field seemed fully occupied, and by organizing power, tenacity, character, and determination also made a fortune. I do not say for one moment that George Newnes, the proprietor of The Westminster Gazette, Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The Times and The Daily Mail, and Sir Arthur Pearson, proprietor of The Standard and The Daily Express, did not have ideals. The papers I have mentioned speak for themselves; but with each of these newspaper proprietors journalism was a business, and a business that they were determined should pay. They made it pay.

Here I may quote a passage from a two-column, highly imaginative article on Sir Arthur Pearson which appeared in The Times. This passage is, I think, quite fair and just: "Sir Arthur Pearson spent much of his life in publishing printed matter and dictated letters and articles rapidly in a sound, lucid style such as any journalist might desire to command, but he did not fully recognize the distinction between sound writing and great writing. For him literature was the story; and one of his undertakings was to reduce the best of certain famous novels by 'boiling' them down to their salient episodes."

I can remember the agony with which I looked through some of the famous novels he boiled down to their salient episodes, everything of charm or interest gone, nothing left except the bare skeleton of the story. I do not suppose Arthur Pearson ever dreamed of the insult he was offering literature. He directed newspapers, and he published books as a business and to him the first essential of a business was to succeed.

I must now dwell a little on his life, his self-made life, as it perfectly reveals the man. His father was a country clergyman, with a passion for puzzles and chess, on which subjects he wrote books. He was able to send his son, Arthur Pearson, to Winchester to be educated. Now we come to a demonstration of the grit and determination that he showed throughout his life. Casting about for a vocation, on leaving school, he saw an advertisement in Tit Bits, the popular weekly paper that was the beginning of Sir George Newnes' success, offering a situation of £100 a year to the reader who secured the highest marks in answering questions each week for three months. I remember these questions in Tit Bits well. Most of them were of a more recondite nature, and although at one time I had thoughts of entering the competition, I decided that it would take a week in the British Museum to answer the questions in one issue. Arthur Pearson had no qualms about the time and trouble the questions would cause. He set to at once. To consult the necessary reference books, in the nearest library, he had to bicycle 30 miles to the library and 30 miles back, and sometimes he covered the 60 miles three times a week. He won the prize. Six months later he asked for and obtained the management of the paper.

Before long he petitioned for another advancement. This was refused, so he resigned and started a paper himself which he called Pearson's Weekly. This paper was the foundation of his success, and it has been running ever since. I have just purchased the current issue. It is a quite harmless and pleasant assortment of readable paragraphs and articles, such as "Making the World Bigger," "Learning to Dance," "Truth About The Ku Klux Klan." All this is innocuous, and would hardly sell the paper. Its claim to popular interest is in the more or less skilled competitions for money. They abound; they are of all kinds; they are well within the law, for each demands

some skill. On one of the pages is a list of weekly papers issued by the Pearson House, many of which I have never seen but which I am told have large circulation, and are paying properties, such as Home Notes, Peg's Companion, Peg's Paper. The last named offers a fur coat "fashioned of seal skin with an exquisite collar of real skunk" as a prize in a simple competition. This is modern journalism. Editors of high-class papers, advocating ideals, who are trying in vain to make their papers pay, can learn a thing or two from the Pearson House how it is done. There is nothing wrong so far as I see in these competitions, but they have not the remotest connection with literature or journalism. It was on a competition that Pearson's Journal rose into success. This was the famous "missing word competition" of some years ago, which was received with such extraordinary favor by the public that entire warehouses had to be hired, with an army of clerks, to open and sort the letters.

When Arthur Pearson had established his newspaper and publishing business he proceeded to higher flights. In 1900 he founded The Daily Express, in 1904 he bought The Standard and The Evening Standard, in 1905 he amalgamated The Evening Standard with The St. James' Gazette, which he had bought several months before, and he also acquired an interest in a number of provincial papers. In 1908 he tried to acquire a proprietary interest in The Times. Lord Northcliffe forestalled him.

Probably in future years it will be established that all this enterprise and success was of small moment compared with the Fresh Air Fund for giving poor children country excursions and holidays which Arthur Pearson founded, and his work at St. Dunstan's.

Other men have since entered British journalism as proprietors of papers in emulation of that remarkable trio, George Newnes, Alfred Harmsworth, and Arthur Pearson; but there are not the same openings today. The tendency now is to buy existing papers, not to start new ones, not to make money, but for political preference. More and more, alas, is there a tendency toward endless crisp paragraphs and short articles. One great daily journal has just announced to its outside contributors that articles must never be longer than from five hundred to six hundred words each. I British journalism is not in a satisfactory condition. With a few exceptions the newspapers copy the features of one another so readily that many of them have quite lost any individual distinction. But all this is only temporary. Some far-seeing man will arise who will realize that people are tiring of snippets and gossip, and that there is a large body of readers, at present uncatenated for, who want balanced, reasoned articles that have a beginning and an end, and that mean something. He will make a success with this new kind of newspaper. Other papers will take the hint and journalism may again become a great profession, worthy the title of "The Fourth Estate" that was once bestowed upon it. Q. R.

MINIATURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An important work in 12 sections on miniatures in the northern Netherlands, by Dr. A. W. Byvanck, The Hague, and Dr. G. J. Hoogewerf at Rome (The Hague Mart. Nijhoff, publisher) is appearing during the course of the present year. The two first sections have already appeared. The work will give a full description of miniatures present in libraries and museums in Europe. The manuscripts dealt with reach as far as the fourteenth century, though it is not until about 1480 that miniature painting in the northern Netherlands can be spoken of as an art. The end is about the year 1525 when manuscripts were wholly superseded by the printed book.

The collectors have found their material in the library of Utrecht and adjacent bishoprics, which at present belong to the kingdom of the Netherlands. They have not only chosen the most characteristic specimens of the different schools but also samples of the finest decorative work and of the most important representations. Especial attention has been given to those manuscripts which give the best idea of the development of illustrative art, its origin, growth and gradual decay. A great help were the codices in the libraries and collections at Amsterdam, The Hague, Groningen, Haarlem, Leiden, Middelburg, Utrecht, Warmond, together with manuscripts which the great lovers of art in England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have brought there and which are to be found in private collections as well as in the libraries of Cambridge, London and Oxford. The rest were taken from institutions at Antwerp, Brussels, Gand, Liège, Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, Cracovia, Vienna, Berlin, München and a few other places.

The manuscripts are being reproduced on about 240 plates, 12 of which will be in color. They will be completed by reproductions of the other illustrations, the handwriting itself included, so as to provide a full idea of the work concerned. The titles of the manuscripts are given in Dutch and French; there is a description of every manuscript and, where it was possible to do so, the place of its origin is mentioned. The text, which is in Dutch and French, brings also a list of the miniatures. In the introduction the history of miniature painting in the northern Netherlands is sketched.

It has been found possible to ascertain not only the date but even the place of origin of a great many manuscripts dealt with in this very thorough work which will be a valuable contribution to the history of art in the northern Netherlands in the most interesting period of art.

AT THE CLOCK'S ALARM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

So far as I have heard or read nobody has celebrated the alarm clock, nor thought how definitely a symbol of modern life is this useful invention. Poetry associates the early morning hour with the lark, but practice associates it with the alarm clock, and far more men get up to the ringing of one than to the singing of the other. I do not know how it is in England, but in suburban America the alarm clock is the "herald of the morn," and many an honest citizen probably follows his own practice of setting it five minutes ahead at night to make sure of being up in good season next morning, remembers what he has done next morning, and gets up five minutes after the alarm clock has called him. Unless, as may happen, he drops asleep again—and then what speed is necessary lest he miss his customary morning train!

There were alarm clocks as long ago as the seventeenth century, when people called the insistent note of the bell an "alarm"; but even when clocks were so much fewer than they are nowadays, the alarm clocks were very much fewer, indeed, than when Dr. Johnson conversed with Mr. Boswell on the topic of early rising, neither of them, it seems, had any acquaintance with this automatic awakener. Dr. John told Mr. Boswell "that the learned Mrs. Carter, at that period when she was eager in study, did not awake as early as she wished, and she therefore had a contrivance that, at a certain hour, her chamber light should burn a string to which a heavy weight was suspended, which then fell with a strong sudden noise; this roused her from her sleep, and then she had no difficulty in getting up." But Mrs. Carter's eagerness for study supplied an enthusiasm for getting up that is not characteristic of most of us when the determined little alarm clock tells us that the time has come to spring nimbly out of bed.

I fear, however, that no modern alarm clock would have helped Mr. Boswell; nor indeed does any alarm clock pretend to overcome the disinclination of the recumbent hearer to assume a perpendicular position. He must do that for himself. The most that any alarm clock can do for him is to remind him that, everything considered, it is time for him to get up. Some alarm clocks there are that will keep on reminding him at regular intervals till he actually gets up, but such alarm clocks, if they are to function with certainty, must be out of reach, and the farther the better, from the couch of the sleeper.

I have known it to happen with my own alarm clock that an unwise proximity nullified the useful purpose, for



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
I reached out of bed and pressed the little lever

which it had been invented and purchased. I was asleep in my bed, my alarm clock ticked on a chair by the bedside. The moment came when the alarm clock, as it had been instructed the night before, knew that it was time for me to get up. Suddenly, at just that moment, neither sooner nor later, it sounded its alarm. I woke up. I hesitated for a moment to leap briskly from my warm and cozy bed into the cold, uncanny atmosphere of my dark room. The sun was not up; why, I asked myself indignantly, should I be? The answer, as anybody might see, was easy; there was a number of good and sufficient reasons, all weighed and considered the night before, why I should be up at this hour, none of which in any way concerned or affected the responsibilities of the sun. Thinking then over, I waited a decent interval, and then I called me again. I woke up. I decided to get up—and at the same time, having really decided to get up, I reached out of bed and pressed the little lever on an alarm clock which siles even the most determined. I was now my own master, and decided, as I was really going to get up, to linger a moment in bed while I arranged my program of the day's activities, and while arranging my program I again fell asleep. When I woke up the sun was shining. I leaped out of bed; I dressed like a fireman at the call of duty; I breakfasted in a flash; I ran like a deer to the railway station. But my customary train beat me to that meeting place by about 30 seconds, and since then, when I set my alarm clock, I set it also on a bureau several times farther from my bedside than any arm could reach.

My own relations with the alarm clock are occasional; the circumstances of life enable me to be a suburbanite without being a commuter, and my alarm clock is a limited despot. Once or twice a week it governs my getting up, but for the rest of the week it is a mere clock, like

any other, a servant and not a ruler. It is the established economic fact that large numbers of men must be automatically alarmed out of bed six mornings out of seven that differentiates this twentieth century from the corresponding portion of the nineteenth and makes the alarm clock an unrecognized symbol of modern commercial and industrial civilization.

One might argue, indeed, that the first use of artificial light was a step leading necessarily to the alarm clock, for as long as men in general had to go to sleep soon after sunset they were pretty certain to be awake by sunrise, but as soon as artificial light lengthened the day some men would begin to stay up later than others at night and sleep later the next morning. Nor again, in those remote days, did a man have so many things to do between getting up and getting his breakfast; he took no bath in a porcelain tub; he tied no necktie—his clothes, for that matter, were conveniently limited to a few essential and easy-to-put-on garments, whereas



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
There is a sense of pride in beating the sun

nowadays he must get into, adjust, button, and otherwise secure on and about his person 14 or 15 articles of clothing; he polished no shoes; he did not shave; he did not run down cellar and tend a furnace. Practically he got up, and that was all there was to it.

But for many centuries after artificial light had become common there was no widespread demand for alarm clocks. They existed, but they were a luxury that, as I have pointed out, even such widely informed persons as Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell had apparently never heard of. Then came the discovery of steam as a motive power, the evolution of railroads, the development of suburbs, the necessity of some means by which many suburbanites, however late they might respectively have gone to bed the night before, should all be up and about at the same hour next morning, and the universality of the alarm clock followed as a necessary consequence.

The fact that small and inexpensive clocks multiplied in the first half of the nineteenth century is very likely attributable to this new need for accurate knowledge of the time in order to conform the life of the individual with the impersonal and peremptory schedules of a steadily increasing number of railroad time-tables. Travelers by stage coach, to be sure, had to get up early in the morning, but how few and occasional were such travelers in comparison with the multitude to whom the early train is now a matter-of-course daily habit! A new problem came into the life of humanity—How to wake up in the morning in time for the train—and the inexpensive clock, unless I am mistaken, was very soon not only a timekeeper but a sleeper.

I can, at this moment, think of no other object more common, in the shop windows of the large city in which I happen to be most familiar, and only yesterday I saw such a window in which alarm clocks were piled up as if they had been potatoes poured out of potato sacks. Mr. Boswell's grievance, and the difficulty of overcoming his vis inertia, were, I suspect, attributable to winter mornings and to what the essayist Leigh Hunt called "the inharmonious and uncritical abruptness of the transition from a warm bed to a cold bedroom." It is significant, by the way, that Hunt, writing in 1820 on the topic of getting up in the morning, makes no mention of the alarm clock, whereas any essayist nowadays dealing with the same topic could hardly escape considering that automatic awakener. And this getting up early (after one has got up) has its reward. There is a sense of pride (after one has got up) in beating the sun; there is a pleasure (after one has got up) in seeing that tardy orb "in russet mantle clad" (as said Horatio on the ramparts of Elsinore) "walk on the dew of yon far eastern hill." The furnace (after one has got up and out of the bedroom with its open window) makes the rest of the house reasonably comfortable, as would not have been the case in the time of Mr. Boswell. The alarm clock (after one has got up) is a good fellow who stays awake all night to get one up in time to do everything comfortably in the morning and catch a railway train without running.

The Blue Lace Flower

There is a frizzy, fluffy, lacy flower of rare and beautiful cerulean hue, a native of Australia, that has recently been introduced into the United States, and is welcomed joyously by flower lovers.

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made up of numerous small florets, the face of each single floret being not unlike the dainty blue forget-me-not, on an inch long self-colored stem. The mass of these dainty little florets composes a marvelously perfect Lace Flower two to three inches across.

The Blue Lace Flower has attained great popularity with the fashionable trade in the large cities, and cut flower growers find it a valuable asset; it is delightful as a pot flower, is grown extensively in conservatories for winter blooming, and has begun to be recognized as a most desirable garden annual—easily grown and blooming freely throughout the entire summer.

DORDRECHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are countries where towns, of a quite respectable age, and even villages have a certain nondescript, universal appearance, so that they might almost exchange fatherland without anyone being much the wiser or taking serious exception to the transfer—and again there are countries, and these are the favored ones, where there is a kind of hereditary national stamp about their cities which endows them with a peculiar charm, an individual interest, an atmosphere of their own, where the impress of the past has not been rudely wiped out but allowed to linger and survive. Most Italian towns are thoroughly Italian, most English villages are unmistakably English, but few towns have a more pronounced national physiognomy than the old Dutch towns.

The land is flat and monotonous, it is as if the towns had absorbed all elements of beauty and interest, they have had and still have a wonderful knack, an evitable gift of retaining their original, what to the present-day tourist has become their very fascinating Old-World aspect. Most towns of considerable age have, I suppose, managed to preserve certain isolated old landmarks, some few monuments of what to the artistic eye were better days now long gone by, and which only seem to underline the prevailing modern commonplace; but in Holland there are streets upon streets, almost whole towns of delightfully venerable houses, among which present-day edifices have not had the heart or the courage to intrude.

Such a town is Dordrecht, and one of the best. It was founded in 1018 by Count Dirk III, but it took several hundred years to attain to the dignity of a town proper. It boasts a very favorable position; lying on the south side of the Merwede, it has convenient connection by water. Holland's highways, in almost all directions, and it is only a short distance, about 12 miles, from Rotterdam. And Dordrecht itself is a fairly busy place, with some of its old industries and crafts still flourishing and some new ones added. Their trades and the people who pursue them, men and women alike, their ways and dress and footwear always seems to fit admirably into the picturesque setting of these old Dutch towns; they belong to one another, suit one another, and one often wonders at this still being so, considering that "Dordt" is in such close proximity to the bustle of a great international thoroughfare. Its neighbor, Rotterdam, of course, has robbed Dordrecht of much of its trade, but its good-sized harbor is still busy; much timber comes thither from Germany and Scandinavia, or from America, and there are many sawmills; there are also shipyards and other engineering works, there are sugar factories and, what seems more in keeping with former and more homely days, much linen bleaching still goes on, and a well-established Dordrecht craft is that of ornamental stained glass.

Dordrecht's most conspicuous landmark is the massive tower of its Grote Kerk. The church dates from the fourteenth century and is a famous and imposing structure, containing also in its interior much of beauty, far more so than the most Dutch churches, of which many faded badly at the time of the Reformation. There are finely carved stalls, a striking pulpit, old monuments and epitaphs, and its gold plate vies with the famous gold plate of Ghent.

How well it looks, and of what fine effect it is in its old Dutch surroundings, never finer, perhaps, than when the moon is high in the heavens and the whole scene is steeped in silvery light. Some one, G. K. Chesterton, perhaps, once said that architecture might very well be called a nocturnal art, an opinion which would probably rob the ire of most of its devotees, but in which there is an undercurrent of truth, inasmuch as the moon is no mean bestower of beauty.

But Dordrecht is not one of the towns with a few isolated beauty spots. It has its canals—and what charm there is over these old Dutch canals with their tranquil waters mirroring the quaint craft lying alongside its busy quays—its many real Old-World, gabled houses, its windmills and trees. No wonder that Holland has given birth to so many great painters. In this respect neither is Dordrecht left

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behind, witness the paintings in her museum by Ferdinand Bol, Nicolaes Maes, Godfried Schaleken, the two Cuyps and later artists, all natives of the town. In the vicinity of the picture gallery is another interesting museum, originally one of the city gates, rebuilt in the early part of the seventeenth century, now a storehouse of antiquities.

FIRELIGHT PARTIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was an old colonial house, white with green shutters, which commanded an uninterrupted view down the long pleasant street, overarched with gracefully drooping elms, at the head of which it stood. It must have been very pretentious in its day, for even in the sad times when large families, careless of its appearance, occupied it with deteriorating effects, it still maintained a stately dignity.

Then, one day, the old house found itself in the possession of new owners, who were enthusiastic over its possibilities. The spiral staircases, with their slender railings were restored; the fan light over the arched door, semi-circular in shape with radiating sash bars, was repaired and it was not long before the house looked most attractive.

In every room there was a fireplace, but these had been blocked up. The new owners opened them up again and in some were found cranes and brass andirons used long ago. Back of one of the fireplaces was a huge oven, in which pies, bread, cake, beans and roasts could be cooked all at the same time it was so large.

In one room, when the wallpaper was removed, were discovered mural paintings which the present owners had retouched by an artist. They were quaint scenes which were depicted on the walls. There was a hill, up which a winding road led to a little village church. Large spreading trees cast their shade and prancing gayly up the road, a lady and gentleman rode on horseback.

In the living-room was a fireplace which extended almost across one side of the room. This room was the scene of many a "firelight party." They were community gatherings, neighbors and friends, brought together by the kind hospitality of the new owners. Grown-ups and children alike participated in and enjoyed these happy evenings.

When all had assembled, the table was pushed back and the lights turned out so that the glow of the fire afforded the only illumination of the room. One of the young men contributed what we called "blue wood." It is that wood which is dredged from the ocean and because of the salt it absorbs (especially the copper nails in it) the wood burns with beautifully colored flames, gold, green, violet, crimson, orange, blue, rose and purple. The light of the fire was reflected on faces eagerly turned toward it, anxious lest they miss the breaking forth of a particularly lovely color.

Each one contributed a share in entertaining. Funny stories and jokes were told. The children recited the pieces they learned in school and with what loving pride the host and hostess watched their little daughter as she recited "Little Orphan Annie." Then Giuseppe or Joe as he preferred to be called, a young Italian who was attending evening school, delivered with great earnestness an essay written by him entitled "Americanism." Those who sang or played instruments gave selections and so the evening passed pleasantly.

When the embers were glowing red, a large pan was deposited on the hearth, pop corn and poppers handed to the children, and then what a merry time followed. What a sputtering and crackling ensued until a pan filled with snowy flakes of corn was ready to be passed around.

There were those who felt that the old house liked this hospitality, liked to throw open its doors and give a cheery welcome to the ruddy fire glowing on its hearth, thus drawing into nearer and kinder relations those who dwell in its neighborhood.

SUNSET IN THE CITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sunset, as one stands in the shadow which is the grave symbol of a Commonwealth's government, and these to be seen: a necklace of irregularly strung jewels, rubies, white coral, topazes, an occasional sapphire and emerald, dragging along slowly over the lacquered street which reaches out from the city; towering crinkled buildings, their windows burning under the first fierceness of the departing sun as molten copper; then the touch of the fiery torches from the west growing lighter, changing panes of glass from copper to flaming orange and finally to a dull gold reflection of the west glow.

Through the leafless branches of trees, mere up-flung handfuls of gray lace, the towers, the spires, here and there a cupola which in daylight would be indecisibly ugly but which sunset transformed to seem as the fragile minarets of another country. A reaching finger from the west touching to a powerful gold a weathercock—curious anomaly of the city!

Below, in a plot of gently arranged land devoted to the uses of the people, hurrying figures crossing its dim paths, moving a little more slowly up the steep inclines of a tiny hill, and a little more briskly on the down grade, figures which looked somehow surreal, the figures skinned along. And in the midst of the park a blot of black water carrying facets from arc lights in its glimmering surface.

Over near a subway kiosk a little crowd gathered about to watch, very intently, something on the pavement. It must have been the vast family of pigeons which pause to glean the last crumbs of their day's fare from the crowds which are leaving offices and stores—True, some pearl-gray heads were tucked gently under wings, or rose-lidded eyes drooped heavily and pale coral feet were still. But among others there was still animation, a little air of gaiety and friendliness, a willingness to come quite softly to outstretched hands.

From a spiked picket fence a striped cat watched. A cat who was a permanent resident of the district, whether in a florist shop where hours could be dreamed away during the day among heavy ivory fringes, and haughty roses, or in a musty book shop, or in a fragrant candy shop who can know, but this was the hour for going abroad. The cat and pigeons have come, through the years, to an understanding. There is no enmity, no squabbling. But the cat, a little unable to understand what anyone wants with bread crumbs, seems nevertheless willing to watch their consumption.

Down the lacquered street, at its far point away in the very heart of the west, sky meets black satin with veils of violet and purple-black, of saffron and two or three patches of tulip red. There is a band of white clouds, marvelously remaining a little apart from the flush and glow all about it.

And the road of the city is softened from the overpowering orchestral noise of day to the delicate harp-chord sweetness of twilight.

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MR. BRYAN EXPECTS
PARTY VICTORY

Democratic Congress Is Probable
After Election, He Thinks,
Due to Business Conditions—
Treaty Amendment Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William Jennings Bryan, who is said to aspire to represent Florida in the United States Senate, stopped at the capital long enough yesterday afternoon to take a verbal fling at the four-power Pacific treaty, the soldiers' bonus, the anti-lynching bill and Republican policies in general. Then he paused to champion the farm bloc against its critics in Wall Street and to declare that "prohibition is growing stronger all the time."

As for the talk that connects his name with the senatorial race to succeed Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, Mr. Bryan had only a genial smile.

"I am in favor of the four-power treaty 'in principle,'" said Mr. Bryan, "but I would regard it as a grave mistake for the Senate to ratify it unless a reservation is adopted by which the United States and other signatory nations would each reserve the right of independent action."

Independence Essential

"Independent action is merely implied by the treaty as it now stands. It should be written into the treaty so that there can be no mistake about it. In all the treaties that I negotiated when I was Secretary of State it was specifically provided that, while the nations signatory to them should counsel and advise with one another regarding controversial questions, that each reserved the right of independent action. This, to my mind, is essential."

Mr. Bryan believes it would be a "grave mistake," also, for Congress to pass the anti-lynching bill now before the House, "a mistake which the north would regret as much as the south."

"I am in favor of the soldiers' bonus," he added, "but I think it is a mistake to attach to it any particular form of taxation." Mr. Bryan said it would be "disastrous to the Republican Party to attempt to finance the bonus by any particular form of taxation."

"It would be better for the party to face the issue courageously and frankly state to the country that the bonus is to be financed by general legislation, if it is to be financed at all."

Mr. Bryan believes that "reaction against the Republican Party has become quite pronounced," and looks to a Democratic Congress after the November elections, a forecast he made some time ago.

Democratic Success Seen

"The farmers comprise one-third of the population of the country and are in worse condition now than at any time during the last 50 years," he said. "Laborers are dissatisfied because wages have been reduced quite generally and the cost of living has not been lowered to the same extent."

"Business is not so good generally, either. The country is not as prosperous as a year ago. A great many people are influenced by those conditions in their votes. The Republican Party has always said that 'if business is good, no explanations are necessary, but business is not good.'"

In his travels in the east, Mr. Bryan said he heard a good deal of criticism of the agricultural bloc in Congress. "For 30 years, to my knowledge, there has been a Wall Street bloc, which has untidily voted against what the farmers wanted," he said, "just as the farmers are now voting against what Wall Street wants. The only difference is that Wall Street worked secretly while the farm bloc works openly."

"Big business is just as powerful in this Congress as it has ever been, only the influence of the farm bloc prevented it from reducing the taxes on the larger incomes to the point desired. Even the farm bloc could not prevent big business taking off the excess profits tax."

"There has been no reaction against prohibition. It is getting stronger all the time. If the men get prohibition, can't the women keep it?"

SUMMER TRAINING FOR
200,000 IS ARMY PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Training of 200,000 officers and 20,000 men in each of the nine army corps areas during the coming summer is planned by the War Department, Brig.-Gen. William Lassiter informed the House Military Committee yesterday.

He said the troops would be assigned not only to the one main camp which the War Department desires to retain in each corps area, but to a number of other camps.

Use of various reservations will result in a transportation saving. Temporary buildings, erected during the war, will be utilized and where it is necessary troops will be placed under canvas.

FEDERATED CHARITY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A federated charity organization, putting all small charitable groups under one central business office, is perhaps good business but it is not good charity, declared Frank M. Preston, managing-director of the Boston North End Mission, while addressing a committee of the mission in the interests of the Mount Hope Home for Children. Mr. Preston said that if the home for children were placed under the direction of a large cooperative charity office, the home would cease to be a home and would become an institution wherein each child would be looked upon as a number or a case. The speaker further pointed out that it is better to put the children themselves first and the organization second rather than the other way round. At the present time the whole field of charity in Boston is going through a crisis on this very question of federation.

NON-RECOGNITION
POLICY INDORSED

National Civic Federation, Opposing Appeal of Soviets, Sees Purpose of Making Embarrassing Demands at Genoa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The American policy of non-recognition offers the only conceivable means by which other powers can hasten the return of Russia "into the ranks of civilization," declared the National Civic Federation in a statement asking organizations and representative citizens to interest themselves afresh in this subject, because of the intention of some of the Allies to confer with Russian Soviet representatives at Genoa.

The federation says that their attendance there brings up the question:

"How much shall we loan them in return for their valueless promise to pay their debt to the French and other foreigners they have despoiled, since they brazenly announce in advance that they will promise to pay nothing without such a loan?"

"This question has nothing to do with America's attendance in Genoa. It concerns only the question whether America, if it attends, will attend under such conditions as do not involve a reversal of its Russian policy or recognition of the Soviets."

"Why are the Soviets going to the Genoa conference? Statements of Bolshevik officials and official newspapers give the answer."

"The Bolshevik chiefs are going to Genoa not to make concessions, but to make demands—demands for sanction of their peace treaties with the border states, and their relations with the Near East," and, according to Stekoloff, editor of the official "Izvestia," recognition of the necessity of restoring to Russia all Russian funds and property abroad, the breaking up of all the White Guard organizations, which, he alleges, the Allies, up to the present, have aided, and also the liquidation of the remaining annexations in Bessarabia and the Japanese occupation territories in the East. Also they will probably present a bill to the United States for injuries sustained by them through our participation in the economic blockade."

"They are going to Genoa not to make peace, but to make trouble—and surely they have demonstrated their mastery of the art."

"With the hope of securing the participation of the United States, the Genoa conference was announced to the world as economic and not political. On that assumption certain business firms and organizations have advocated the acceptance of the Supreme Council's invitation as it stands. But the presence of the Soviets, which was made the central feature of the invitation, is political not only because it constitutes de facto recognition, but because it discusses the condition for full official recognition."

Senator France's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—United States participation in the Genoa conference is urged by Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, who told the Marquette Club here that it was futile to hope for prosperity in New England shoe factories and cotton mills, in the business and banks of New York, on American farms and cotton plantations, and throughout the world, with "great organs of the economic body of the world, like England, France, Russia, Germany and Austria suffering depression, hopeless budget deficits and serious financial disorganization."

Senator France, who favors recognition of Soviet Russia, regards Russia as the great granary of Europe, which, if it fails to function properly, will cause starvation in many European countries. Under normal conditions failure of grain production in Russia would stimulate it in the United States. But inability to export surplus American grain, caused by inability of Europe to purchase, has cut the price so much that, Senator France believes, there must be contraction of American grain acreage next year. This is only one of the ways by which Senator France illustrates his point that the whole world is now an economic unit.

As for European debts to the United States, since they can be paid neither in gold nor goods, Senator France advocates a proposal to the allied and associated powers that the debts be liquidated by the purchase by the United States of their interest in the marine cables and in the German-African colonies. This, he says, would give the United States tangible assets for sale, if not worthless, paper, and enable them to do their part cooperating with the other nations in the development of Africa.

DRY LAW DECLARED
APPLICABLE TO ALL

Massachusetts Prohibition Officer
Takes Stand for Impartial Enforcement and Carries Issue of
Proposed Removal to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Whether the public stands for impartial and aggressive enforcement of the law, or prefers that the degree of enforcement be measured by the public and political position of individuals, is the issue which Harold D. Wilson, federal prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts, has carried to the citizens of the Commonwealth for a decision. That the moral forces of the State have no doubt as to the answer, and are mobilizing to support the federal officer, is indicated by the action of the Methodist Ministers Association of the Springfield, Massachusetts, district, and the congregation of the Wesley Methodist Church of Springfield, in adopting resolutions of protest against the proposed elimination of Mr. Wilson.

Having refused to accept the proffer of an enforcement berth outside Massachusetts, offered at a conference in Washington last Friday, Mr. Wilson has returned to Boston to await developments and continue with the work of his office. His attitude he states in expressing the conviction that "Massachusetts knows only one law, which is the same for all." In the face of warning that to enforce prohibition in such a way as to fail to recognize "the inalienable rights of the elect" would be dangerous, Mr. Wilson replied with more drastic enforcement. The outstanding feature of this was the raid in connection with a political dinner tendered the Governor and attended by prominent members of the Republican Party and no few members of the Democratic Party.

That this hotel raid had anything to do with the presentation of an alternative appointment to Mr. Wilson has been emphatically denied in Washington. Nevertheless, Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, is generally felt, is powerless in the face of forces representing Massachusetts politicians who resent having their elbows joggled while partaking of post-prohibition intoxicants under conditions which make them amenable to the law. Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, who recommended Mr. Wilson for appointment, has maintained an aloofness thus far, asserting that his responsibility is ended. Whether public opinion will allow Mr. Lodge to continue to stand aside appears in doubt in view of warnings of action from some leaders in his constituency.

"Law and order is the issue in Massachusetts today as it was in 1919 when we were so overwhelmingly re-elected Governor," Mr. Wilson wrote in a telegram sent yesterday to Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States. "This same issue of law and order, or law enforcement, carried up to the vice-presidency and the good people of Massachusetts are still wishing you more power on the same issue. I have been requested to transfer my law enforcement activities to some state far removed from Massachusetts, on the ground that the old Bay State does not favor genuine, impartial enforcement."

"One of my issues has been that the prohibitory amendment should be enforced as much as possible by men 100 per cent for law enforcement. My discharge of striking policemen and the retention by the state director of some of these gentlemen is one of the issues. Even the most casual investigation of the records at prohibition headquarters at Washington will disclose the fact that my men have done more actual work per man than any other similar organization in the United States. I challenge anyone to bring forward figures to refute this statement. The issue is clean cut: Does Massachusetts want law enforcement from the top down or the bottom up? Our State has always been a leader in law enforcement. Is the supremacy of the old Bay State on law and order to be challenged at this time by those who would abrogate a part of the Constitution?"

Official action in proposing Mr. Wilson's transfer, with the alternative of removal, has been veiled by emphasizing an alleged incompatibility between Mr. Wilson and the federal prohibition director of the state, Elmer C. Potter. Certain inharmonies are known to exist, but it is recognized as being based on the degree of aggressiveness in administering the office rather than on fundamental conscientiousness in performance of duty. Mr. Wilson, however, has suggested that since Mr. Potter is his superior and the new post offered is described as far more important, it should really go to the ranking officer.

Mr. Wilson, therefore, bases his claim to retention of office on the premise that the Volstead act applies to all, that he administered it in that way, and that he can be charged with no inefficiency or misfeasance of office. That he is not the sole supporter of this claim is eloquently demonstrated by the convening of powerful state and local organizations of the constructive elements of the Commonwealth's citizenship for action.

Enforcement Is Easier

Prohibition Commissioner Asks for
Greater Public Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Cooperation by every American citizen and patriotic agency in enforcement of prohibition was urged by Maj. Roy A.

Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, at a union meeting of ministers of Protestant churches in the metropolitan district here yesterday, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Major Haynes said that satisfactory progress had been made in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act and this would continue with accelerated force. "If it is a fact," he said, "that more arrests are being made for drunkenness than some months ago, it is not because there is more drunkenness, but because there is better enforcement."

"Observance of the law more easily becomes a custom than the breaking of the law, and lawlessness in any community will last as long as the community stands for it. In my judgment there is no safer course in enforcement work than the same course pursued in the legislative phase. Each community should build up around itself the cooperation of the various enforcement agencies and feel a sense of responsibility for the degree of enforcement success in their communities."

Propaganda Under Way

"If, as federal prohibition commissioner, I could have the voice of all America's pulpits, and the pen of the American press for a short while, the club of the policeman and the activities of the prohibition agent would be little needed. We must remember that particularly in the metropolitan centers there is an insidious, clever, unpatriotic, false wet propaganda under way, seeking to delude the American people into the belief that the prohibition law is a failure, that it is unpopular, that it was 'slipped over' on them, that it is not being and cannot be enforced."

"Today there are in actual existence 30 paid organizations striving day and night, not only to accomplish the impossible feat of causing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but also to instill into the minds of the American people these false doctrines: striving to accomplish the amendment's nullification and to cause the American people to lower their standard of regard for the sanctity and majesty of all law."

"I make bold to make this statement, that there was never a law enacted in any civilized country as drastic as this law, which has been so early and so successfully enforced. One authority announced some weeks ago that the dry law was being enforced 64 per cent. If that be true, it does not require any prophet to know that in a comparatively short time the law will be as successfully enforced as any other law on the statute books."

Women's Duty Told

"Some people expected a miracle to happen when the prohibition law became operative. It was not to be expected. All great movements are evolutionary. The idea of the men who enacted the prohibition law was not that it should become an established fact in a moment. It would have been an upheaval indeed that would have swept away in one fell swoop an evil so strongly entrenched in the social, political and financial life of our day as was the liquor traffic."

Calling upon the apathetic to awake to their full responsibilities in combating the propaganda of the nullificationists, Major Haynes spoke of the duty of the women voters in this matter.

"The woman voter," he said, "is the new political buttress. The mothers of America, with the ballot in their hands, will stand almost 100 per cent for the new order of things, and will ever most insistently insist on the prevalence of law, order and efficiency and decency in the government's affairs."

GENERAL PERSHING
DECLINES MEDAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing declined yesterday to accept a distinguished service cross voted him by the army board of awards and which Secretary Weeks had planned to bestow on him at a "surprise party" arranged to take place in the war secretary's office.

The general discovered the secret of the party and went immediately to Mr. Weeks' house where the latter was at lunch, to declare his readiness of the honor. Secretary Weeks then decided that the general's wishes should be respected and canceled his plans for the party.

General Pershing declined the award of the medal of honor for the same exploit concerned in yesterday's presentation. This was an incident occurring when he was a brigadier-general in the Philippine Islands in 1913. The medal, which was to have been awarded to him yesterday, was a substitute for the medal of honor and was voted by the board in the belief that it was deserved and probably would be acceptable even though the higher award had been firmly declined.

The citation made public earlier in the day by Secretary Weeks on which the board's decision was made follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against hostile fanatical Moros at Mt. Bagsak, Jolo, Philippine Islands, on June 15, 1913. He personally assumed command of the assaulting line at the most critical period when only about 15 yards from the last Moro position. His encouragement and splendid example of personal heroism resulted in a general advance and the prompt capture of the hostile stronghold."

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PRESIDENT'S BONUS
POLICY OUTLINED

Finance Committee Chairman
Tells Senate Administration
Opposes Financing Payments
Wholly on Allied Debt Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding objects to financing the proposed soldiers' bonus payments wholly from the sale of foreign bonds, or through the collection of interest due the United States on the allied debt.

This assertion was made in the Senate yesterday by Porter P. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, the new chairman of the Finance Committee, during initial consideration of the foreign debt refunding bill, which the Administration is planning to put through Congress at the earliest possible day.

Declaring for a special form of taxation to take care of the bonus payments during the first year, Senator McCumber, replying to inquiries from the Democratic side of the Chamber, asserted that President Harding would object to meeting the initial payments out of the sale of foreign bonds, "on the ground that we do not know what amount we could get out of the bonds or when we should get it, and we must know what amount we should need."

Program Outlined
Asked by Ferniford M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, a member of the Finance Committee, if the Administration is seriously planning to arrange the financing of the bonus out of debt collections, Senator McCumber replied that he thought the majority of the Senate and House were in favor of enacting the bonus bill previously reported with payments beginning July 1, 1922, or as soon as claims are filed and accepted. "My feeling is that we will not have all these matters relating to the foreign debt settled in time to utilize any bonds for that purpose," said Senator McCumber. "If we pass the bonus, it would be better to provide some other way than a dependence upon the foreign debt. We must not pass any bill providing for a large expenditure without some special form of taxation to take care of the amount for the first year. It will not be over \$300,000,000, and therefore not a heavy tax. Then we could provide a way to sell a sufficient amount of the bonds of foreign governments to take care of the amount due in other years. That would be the safer and the better plan."

In outlining the foreign debt bill, Senator McCumber stated that the Finance Committee was ready to report an amendment which would provide that in no case shall the interest be less than the maximum interest on the United States bonds for the proceeds of which loans have been made to foreign governments. "The question of interest is probably the only one on which there is some difference of opinion between the committee and the Secretary of the Treasury," he added.

Question of Interest
Senator McCumber declared the Secretary of the Treasury thought it would not be possible to collect as high as that contemplated, but, however, he could begin collecting interest within six months after the proposed foreign government bonds have been issued.

"Is there any question that the interest on these debts began to run when the loans were made?" asked Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska. "Not the slightest," replied Senator McCumber. "The Secretary of the Treasury is given the power to defer the issuance of bonds in some cases until the nation is ready to begin a payment of interest."

"Why, if the matter is still in the future, and some nations are unable to pay interest, is the issuance of these bonds now proposed?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Because," replied Senator McCumber, "we want bonds from every one of these countries, negotiable in form, having definite interest, due at a definite time, with interest to begin at a definite time. In other words, bonds which you can handle and sell."

Further inquiries from Democratic senators brought from Senator McCumber the statement that he did not think a "single debtor nation could begin payment of interest today."

C. W. MORSE INQUIRY OPENED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The federal grand jury yesterday began an inquiry into the transactions of Charles W. Morse, New York ship-

builder, and others, with the Shipping Board. The investigation is expected to occupy several weeks. Morse is under bond of \$50,000 to answer an indictment which may be returned against him, having returned from France last December at the request of Attorney-General Daugherty. The warrant on which bail was given charged conspiracy and embezzlement.

NEW DIPLOMACY IS
LIKE BUSINESS TALK.
LORD LEE DECLARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"This new diplomacy is simply a plain, open game from the beginning. It is diplomacy of the business talk and the square deal," said Lord Lee of Fareham, before the English-Speaking Union last night.

"As a result of this Conference in Washington we have come together, not in any kind of political union, but we have come together in a coalition, to use the political phrase of the day, for a common understanding, for a common interest, which is far more lasting than any kind of merely a political union can be, and this has been brought about not by any steering statcraft on the part of our politicians on either side, but as the result of an instinct which is as irresistible as it is absolutely unconscious on both sides."

"The real truth is that in Washington both the English and Americans, at any rate, have been having their way because their ways are the same ways, because they are in amicable agreement, because they agree upon nearly all of the fundamental questions and principles which have come before the Conference. That explanation is so simple it appears to be hardly believed by anybody whether they are friendly to the Conference or whether they are not."

"Groups of nations coming there with diverse interests, and in many cases, sharply opposing interests, having in view the great object of the Conference, have shown moderation, self-sacrifice and statesmanship of the highest quality, and as a result we have got by unanimous consent all these great agreements which will shortly, I trust, not only be published to the world, but ratified by our respective legislatures. That is a very wonderful achievement."

"We met there on equal terms and the marvel of it is that the agreements have been reached under a system by which there is no voting, by which everything that goes through has to be unanimous."

CONTINUED RADIO
CONTROL IS ASKED
OF THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Request for continuation of congressional authority for use of the government's naval radio in transmitting news reports to countries bordering on the Pacific was made yesterday through a petition presented to President Harding by Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu, director of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The petition bears the signatures of Gov. W. R. Farrington, president of the Pan-Pacific Union, and officials of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, Chamber of Commerce, and newspapers of Honolulu. President Harding is the honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, honorary vice-president.

The authority under which the news reports now are being sent over the naval radio expires on June 30 next, and the petition states that an extension of this authority "will promote knowledge of and acquaintance between the peoples of the Pacific, tending thereby to promote friendship, commerce, peace and progress."

It is requested that the rates charged for the service shall not exceed the cost of transmission, not including overhead or renewal of plant, and that during peace times the service be free from government censorship or control.

POSTMASTERS' AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An attempt to abolish civil service examinations for postmasters was defeated 73 to 28 yesterday when the House rejected an amendment by Representative Roach, Republican, Missouri, to the Independent Officers Appropriation Bill, striking out a \$75,000 provision for paying the expense of such examinations during the coming fiscal year. Members voting for the amendment declared they had been embarrassed in their districts because of civil service restrictions in the naming of postmasters.

STATE JITNEY
LAW IS PLANNED

Bill in Rhode Island Legislature
Would Place Bus Service
Under Public Utilities Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Following the example set in the adjoining State of Connecticut, Rhode Island is attempting to equalize the competition between the traction lines and the jitney by placing the jitney under the jurisdiction of the State Public Utilities Commission. A bill, modeled after the Connecticut law, in effect less than a year, has been introduced in the General Assembly here.

The bill appeals to the public in that it provides a settlement for a disturbing situation. It takes the supervision of jitneys out of the hands of the cities and towns. Several of these municipalities in an effort to adjust matters enacted jitney regulating ordinances. These ordinances fail to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

In this State, as in many others, it is recognized that the jitney's entrance came as a means of filling a deficit in the local transportation service to the public. In the city of Providence, the largest city of the State, the traction interests have been unable to meet the public's demand for service for years. The jitneys thrived. They got out of hand in that they, fixing their own terminals, complicated traffic problems. The new regulations enforced by the city of Providence had the effect of reducing the number of jitneys, requiring regular running of trips and, in substance, improving the service to a point where its competition became even more formidable to the traction interests.

Some of the short lines for electric cars suffer so seriously because jitneys or a fraction of them take away their patronage that it has become a recognized necessity that they be required to run as far for the same amount of fare as the electric cars.

With the state and municipal governments collaborating the operating expenses of the electric lines were cut down by the elimination of many fixed charges, such as taxes and proportionate cost of street maintenance. In addition, the communities are now saddled with the cost of jitney supervision. Within a year by waiving tax rights and by adding the cost of police supervision of the jitney lines the city alone has incurred an expense of \$40,000 annually. This is without material benefit, save that of improved jitney service to residents within a radius of a mile of the business center. Outside of this radius the major portion of the population lacks transportation service which the jitney men do not meet.

Under a reincorporation of the traction lines with state and city governments naming members to the directorate, Rhode Island has a public ownership interest in its electric cars. This accounts for a growing public sentiment for these lines to the disadvantage of the jitney men. The new bill is considered to have a fair chance for passage.

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OIL SUIT GOES TO APPELLATE COURT

Evidence Submitted Shows That Independent Oil Concerns in Chicago Have Been Reduced From Fourteen to Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—How large independent oil distributing companies have been reduced in number from 14 to 2 in the Chicago district by the operations of Henry B. Sewell, who got customers for both Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Sinclair Refining Company by selling gasoline at from 4 to 6 cents below the market, has been recorded in the municipal court here.

Admissions that the two companies bought and sold oil of and to each other, the individual transactions running into thousands each year, also have been recorded. Officials of the Standard and Sinclair concerns said that so far as they knew there was no such thing as an "independent company" any more, and said that the term had little meaning to them.

Three hundred and sixty-five printed pages of testimony were taken in regard to this situation in a collection suit against the W. J. Newman Company, an oil consumer. This is one of 30 suits filed by the two big companies against customers who had been secured for them by Sewell. Both companies, however, denied Sewell was their agent.

This testimony apparently convinced Judge C. A. Williams that unfair methods of trade were being practiced in violation of the Clayton Act. The court held that in view of the circumstances, a partly executed contract between "apparent" agents of the Sinclair company and its customer, W. J. Newman Company, could not be lawfully completed.

Sinclair appealed from the decision, as did also the Newman firm. The case is now pending in the Appellate Court of Illinois. None of the other cases have come to trial, although pending more than a year in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

It was testified by Sewell's clerk and bookkeeper, A. B. Huntley, that \$150,000 worth of business had been secured for Standard and Sinclair while he was employed by Sewell. This was a firm of approximately a year, and he said Sewell had apparently been carrying on the business for some time.

Block Paid For in Advance
He told how Sewell sold large blocks of oil, from 30,000 to 100,000 gallons of gasoline, to customers of independent oil companies. These customers paid for the total in advance, and had it delivered by tank wagon of Standard or Sinclair to their garages as they needed it.

Most of this gasoline was sold by Sewell, said Huntley, at 20 cents a gallon, while it was costing 24 to 26 cents at market. The deliveries of gasoline were billed to the customers at the market price. The customers then sent their invoices to Sewell, who returned them marked "paid."

Mr. Huntley said that Sewell paid Standard and Sinclair the face value of the invoices, while he told his customers he was getting the gasoline at 17 cents a gallon because he bought in large blocks. Mr. Huntley said Sewell told him, however, that he got his money back from Robert Stewart, manager of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, branch of the Standard Company.

Robert Stewart is the son of Col. Robert C. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

When Sewell was pressed for money, said Mr. Huntley, he would go to Milwaukee, "to see Bob Stewart," and would come back with \$10,000 or \$12,000 in currency.

Customers of Sewell told how he reserved the right to deliver to them either Red Crown, Victory, or Sinclair Preferred gasoline. Red Crown is a Standard oil. The Newman Company said that after they had received 50,000 gallons of gasoline from Sinclair Sewell switched them to Standard for their next 30,000 gallons. They showed receipts given them for their advance payments, in which the privilege of switching them to either company was stated.

The oil companies claimed that Sewell got customers for them in order to induce them to buy Wilcox Trucks. He sold a number of trucks to Standard Oil, but was never able to influence the purchasing department of Sinclair.

F. M. Baker, former sales manager for Sinclair, was associated in the minds of several of the customers who testified as being involved with Sewell. He was in Sewell's office on various occasions when they closed their contracts, they said. The Sinclair company, however, denied that Baker could be their agent in selling oil below the market price. Mr. Baker said that he went to Mr. Sewell's office only to take him blocks of coupon books and to accept payment of the invoices.

"No Competition in Chicago"
In testifying regarding "independent" oil companies, Mr. Baker said he did not know what was meant by the term. "There is no competition in Chicago," he said, according to the abstract of record. "There is nothing a salesman can go to a prospect with and say 'My price is better.' It is based usually on service."

to Charles E. Timroth, president of the company. He said Sewell told him Standard was "hollering that they are not getting enough business." "You know, Mr. Timroth," said Sewell to Timroth, "according to the latter's testimony, 'back in the days of rebating, things had to be done confidentially. It has got to be worked through two or three parties.'" Mr. Timroth said he concluded Sinclair and Standard worked pretty well together, from the way they took care of him.

Mr. Sewell Now Missing

There came a time, however, according to the showing of the record, when Sewell's finances became involved and he could not make payments promptly on the invoices. Standard and Sinclair credit departments prodded the customers, and the customers prodded Sewell, and Sewell made the payments as best he could.

Some of his customers contemplated prosecuting him. Mr. Timroth was one of these. Before he took any action, however, he said he went to see Thomas J. Thompson, general manager of Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Timroth said Mr. Thompson told him not to "lock Sewell up," but to "go along with him."

Later, however, according to Mr. Timroth, Mr. Thompson said: "I am sorry that you went along as you did. It is probably going to involve a lot more money than we thought it would. We have no connection with him."

"Probably I can prove that you have connection," said Mr. Timroth. "You can't prove anything against the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. Thompson, according to the testimony of Mr. Timroth.

"If I can't prove anything against the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. Timroth, "I can prove it against several heads of the Standard Oil Company."

Later Mr. Timroth said Sewell told him the oil companies would pay him \$40,000 if he could get him out of town. He said Sewell declared he would stay and fight it out, but later he did get out of town and is still missing, according to information here.

Warren Pease, attorney for Sinclair, said: "We admit we had dealings with the Standard Oil Company; we bought commodities from them when we needed them and they bought from us." He said all the big companies buy back and forth from each other all the time. M. L. Gosney, treasurer of Sinclair, said there were literally thousands of such transactions in a year.

HOUSING RELIEF PLAN IS DELAYED

Cooperation of Dealers in Building Materials Said to Be Only Obstacle in Way of Lockwood Committee's Undertaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Only the lack of cooperation by manufacturers and dealers in building materials, expressed in price reductions, stands in the way of beginning work on an experimental block of five-story, walk-up apartment buildings of 24 rooms each, to rent at not more than \$3 a room, according to Samuel Utemyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee.

The committee believes that enough of these apartment houses could be built to meet the housing shortage, if the price reduction cooperation, now lacking, could be obtained. The other two conditions necessary to the plan, it is believed, have or will be met. They are the discovery of a financial agency with sufficient wealth, power and enthusiasm for public service to make the necessary investment on the basis of a 6 per cent return and the cooperation of organized labor and substantial concessions in the wage scale, but limited to this particular project.

Mr. Utemyer believes that an investment of \$100,000,000 would pay for construction of 100 tenement houses of the type described, housing 45,000 families. The housing shortage is estimated as the lack of tenements to lodge 30,000 families.

Organized labor favors the plan and only the cooperation of manufacturers and dealers is thus far lacking. Mr. Utemyer is taking up this phase of the subject with the manufacturers and dealers. He sees as alternatives to this plan, vigorous enforcement of building laws, and freeing the building laws from the many exactions which prevent remodeling of old private dwellings into apartments for several families.

Opposition to the committee's desire for extension of its investigations another year has appeared in the state Legislature. Much of this opposition, it is said, reflects pressure brought to bear on the Legislature by the interests affected by the committee's work. The plan to extend the board for a year is at present blocked in legislative committee.

It is believed that even if the inquiry is granted another year, the Utemyer request for extension of powers to include the power to investigate banks and insurance companies will not be granted, because that power, it is thought, would give Mr. Utemyer the opportunity he desires of investigating Wall Street.

RAIL ORDERS INCREASING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Indications of improved business conditions throughout the country were declared yesterday by Secretary Hoover to be seen in the increased orders for equipment being placed by the railroads. The railroads, Mr. Hoover said, report that their inventories of 1920 and during government control have been practically worked off, and they must resume the purchasing of equipment. This, he declared, was a healthy sign from the manufacturing point of view.

FARM CONGRESS HEARS PRESIDENT

National Agricultural Conference Considers Present Plight of Industry and Takes Up Plans for Ameliorating Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the National Agricultural Conference, which opened its session in the large ballroom of the New Willard Hotel yesterday, there were abundant evidences that it was not only the basic industry, as emphasized by so many of the speakers, but that it was "a splendid profession," as the President termed it, calling attention to the phrase. A great variety of modern interests claim kinship with agriculture today and there were represented not only the butcher, the baker, and in lieu of the candlestick maker, the implement maker, but also bankers, educators, theorists and propagandists of all brands.

It was a council called to consider the verdict delivered in advance that agriculture is badly off at present, and all confirmed it. There was much discussion and some constructive proposals. President Harding admonished the delegates to address themselves to "the realities, the matters of fact, the understanding of conditions as they are, and the proposal of feasible and practicable methods for dealing with those conditions."

Concern of Whole Nation

"An emergency exists," he said, but "there is every reason to consider those permanent modifications of policy which may make relief permanent. It is a national interest," the President told the delegates, "and not entitled to be regarded primarily as the concern of a section or class or bloc." That was the only reference to the farm bloc in Congress, which has caused so much political midgeting.

The farmer must have extension of credit, he said. "The farmer is capitalist, executive and laborer, all in one," declared Mr. Harding. "As capitalist he earns the smaller returns on his investment, as executive he is little paid, and as laborer he is greatly underpaid in comparison to labor in other occupations."

The lines on which financial support of agriculture may be organized are sketched in the plan of the Federal Farm Loan Board and in European cooperative societies, the President said, but in the latter the farmer must help himself by availing himself of the best methods.

Secretary Wallace said it was evident that constructive effort should be made in three fields: "First, what may be done properly through legislative action. Second, what may be done through administrative and educational effort, national and state, by the various agencies charged with the duty of fostering agriculture. Third, what may and should be done by the farmers themselves individually and through their organizations."

Cause of Depression
Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, said that the commission had analyzed cycles of business prosperity and depression and that the past two years constituted an example of a cycle of depression. The condition is a result of world-wide economic dislocation.

The restoration of conditions of normal operation and prosperity of the farmers of the country is dependent, first, upon the completion of the cycle of readjustment of commodity prices and of costs and profits of manufacture and distribution, and, second, upon the establishment of a means of stabilizing agricultural prices upon a profitable level," Mr. Anderson declared.

"I am sure there is no governmental panacea, that there is no magic word of legislation and no magic wand of administrative action that can bring about these results. I am persuaded that they can only be accomplished through a more efficient organization of the producers."

"I believe that advancement in farm organization must go hand in hand with improvement in the distributive machinery of the country."

Farm Organizations Urged
"The farmer must delegate the power of selling his crop and of putting it in shape for market and of performing all of the services necessary to its delivery in quality, quantity, time and place to some organization which he controls."

"The government must remove the obstacles which retard, if they do not prevent, combinations of farmers for the purpose of sorting, grading, packing, or processing their products. The states must give legal status to organizations of this kind."

There was a marked degree of similarity in the reports of conditions in the northeastern states, the cotton belt, the corn belt, the wheat regions and the western range country, and in the remedies suggested. Everywhere farmers were reported to be selling their 1921 crops at prices below the cost of producing; to be facing failure through inability to finance their crops for the coming season; to be selling or mortgaging their property, and to be discouraged by overwhelming odds. The reasons given were practically those which have been emphasized wherever the problems of agriculture have been discussed recently: first, the alleged inability of the present financial machinery of the country to meet the demands of the farmer; the high cost of transportation and distribution; the fact that agriculture lacks any organization comparable to that of organized industry to combat low prices and to regulate production, and the need for a protective tariff on agricultural products proportionate to that of other industries. Several speakers advocated also the acceptance of the Ford project at Muscle Shoals as providing cheaper fertilizer as a remedial measure.

Cooperative System Needed

The situation in the northeastern states was declared by E. B. Cornell, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation, to be critical. The development of cooperative marketing systems was essential, he said, in order that the production of farm products, which is now completely out of balance with that of industrial products, may be regulated. Mr. Cornell entered a vigorous protest against any attempt at price fixing, such as had been recently proposed in some quarters.

A system of government crop reporting for the cotton belt, adequately financed by federal funds, the development of a system of credit adequate to the financing and orderly marketing of the cotton crop, and cheaper transportation are necessary for the economic recovery of southern agriculture, the conference was told by James W. Morton, of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.

"There is a general feeling of unrest and uncertainty, together with one of despondency among most of the Georgia farmers," he said.

The 1920 and 1921 crops have brought less than the cost of production it was asserted. The banks are heavy borrowers from the Federal Reserve Bank and the War Finance Corporation, and unless the farmers have some means of liquidating their loans, the banks will, it was declared, be unable to finance the crops of this year.

The President's Address
Mr. Harding Expresses Desire that Present Emergency May Be Met

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Development of a thorough code of law and business procedure, with the proper machinery of finance, to assure the farmer as generous a supply of working capital on as reasonable terms as is granted to other industries was advocated by President Harding in opening the National Agricultural Conference.

"An industry," he said, "more vital than any other, in which near half the nation's wealth is invested, can be relied upon for good security and certain returns."

Declaring that in the matter of what may be called fixed investment capital the disadvantage of the farmer so impressed public opinion that the Federal Farm Loan Board was established to meet the need, he said the farmer still needed some provision for supplying him with working capital.

"Compared with other industries," he continued, "the wonder is that agriculture, thus deprived of easy access to both investment and accommodation capital, has prospered even so well."

Lines on which financial support of agriculture may be organized, he said, are pointed out in the plan of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and in those rural finance societies which have been so effective in some European countries.

"The cooperative loaning associations of Europe have been effective incentives to united action by farmers," he continued, "and have led them directly into cooperation in both production and marketing which have contributed greatly to the stabilization and prosperity of agriculture."

Farmers at a Disadvantage
Whether these organizations are considered as a means to buying the farmer's requirements in a cheaper market, he asserted, or to selling his products in a more remunerative one, "the conclusion in all cases is the same: it is that the farmer is as good a business man as any other if he has the chance."

The manufacturer, he said, whose turnover is rapid, finds he can borrow money from the bank on short-time notes when he needs working capital, and his money will come back to him in time to meet his short term obligations. On the other hand, he continued, the farmer's turnover is a long one, from a year in most crops to sometimes three years in the cattle industry.

"Yet the farmer is compelled," he declared, "if he borrows his working capital, to borrow for short periods, to renew his paper several times before his turnover is possible, and to take the chance that, if he is called upon untimely to pay off his notes, he may be compelled to sacrifice growing crops or unfinished live stock. Obviously, the farmer needs to have provisions, adapted to his requirements, for extension of credit to produce his working capital."

He told the conference that concerning the grim reality of the present crisis in agriculture there can be no differences of opinion among informed people.

Depression Unavoidable
"The depressions and discouragements," he continued, "are not peculiar to agriculture, and I think it fair to say there could have been no avoidance of a great slump from wartime excesses to the hardships of readjustment. We can have no helpful understanding by assuming that agriculture suffers alone, but we may fairly recognize the fundamental difficulties which accentuate the agricultural discouragements and menace the healthful life of this basic and absolutely necessary industry."

The farmer, he declared, from the very mode of his life, is individualistic and, therefore, "because he buys and sells as an individual, it is his fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market." He contrasted with this the corporation which, he said, could effect economies and acquire for

itself a power in the markets by combinations. He said there was a misconception regarding the financial status of agriculture.

"If the mortgage indebtedness of farms shows, over a given period, a marked tendency to increase, the fact becomes occasion for concern," he said. "If, during the same period, the railroads or the great industries controlled by corporations, find themselves able to increase their mortgage indebtedness by dint of bond issues, the fact is heralded as evidence of better business conditions, and of Capital's increased willingness to engage in these industries and thus inspire larger production and better employment of labor. Both the mechanism of finance and the preconditions of the community are united in creating the impression that easy access to ample capital is a disadvantage to the farmer, and an evidence of his decay in prosperity; while precisely the same circumstances are construed in other industries, as evidence of prosperity and of desirable business expansion."

"It cannot be too strongly urged that the farmer must be ready to help himself. This conference would do most lasting good if it would find ways to impress the great mass of farmers by this, I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself."

Cooperative Methods
He then referred to cooperative marketing. It should be possible to afford to the farmers, he said, ample provision of law under which they may carry on in cooperative fashion those business operations which lend themselves to that method, and which, "thus handled, would bring advantages to both the farmer and his consuming public." The farmers, he continued, must be responsible for doing the rest, and must themselves learn organization and the practical procedure of cooperation.

Lack of essential information, he asserted, was one of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production. All too frequently, he said, such information is gathered by private interests, "whose concern is private profit rather than the general good."

"With proper financial support for agriculture, and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information," he added, "a group of cooperative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper limitation of acreages in particular crops. The certainty that such scientific distribution of production was to be observed would strengthen the credit of agriculture and increase the security on which financial advances could be made to it. The disastrous effects which arise of over-production are notorious."

"It is apparent that the interest of the consumer, quite equally with that of the producer, demands measures to prevent these violent fluctuations which result from unorganized and haphazard production. Indeed, the statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions is quite equal to that of the producer. The former does not demand special consideration to the disadvantage of any other class; he asks only for that consideration which shall place his vital industry on a parity of opportunity with others, and enable it to serve the broadest interest."

Faulty Transportation
"To this time railroad construction, financing and operation," the President added, "have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community. To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world."

Waterways have been too long neglected in America, he declared, adding that "we need a practical development of water resources for both transportation and power."

"A large share of railway tonnage is coal for railway fuel," he said. "The experience of railway electrification demonstrates the possibility of reducing this waste and increasing efficiency. We may begin very soon to consider plans to electrify our railroads. If such a suggestion seems to involve inordinate demands upon our financial and industrial power, it may be replied that three generations ago the suggestion of building 260,000 miles of railways in this country would have been scouted as a financial and industrial impossibility. Waterways improvement represents not only the possibility of expanding our transportation system, but also of producing hydroelectric power for its operation."

GIFT TO WESLEYAN
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—A bequest of \$150,000 to Wesleyan University is in the will of Mrs. Dexter Smith of Springfield, Massachusetts. President Shanklin was informed yesterday. The money will be available either toward erection of a new library building or for the general endowment at the discretion of the trustees.

and for the activities of widely diffused industry."

Telling of the advantages which Europe enjoys because of its easy access to the sea, "the surest and cheapest transportation facility," the President said that in the United States "is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaways many hundred miles inland."

"The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry," he added, "would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence waterway project. To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the Great Lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior. The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with other great engineering works, would be small."

Europe, President Harding said, is now setting its hand to the development of a great continental waterway, connecting the Rhine with the Danube, which will bring rapid transportation from the Black Sea to the North Sea, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

Benefits Apparent
"If nationalistic prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe," he asserted, "they should certainly not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less expensive, and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world."

The national policy, the President said, should be to encourage development of industry and commerce so that they might prosper side by side.

"Then we have need to consider," he added, "the early and continual reclamation of those great areas which with proper treatment would become valuable additions to our agricultural capacity."

To this end, he continued, encouragement should be given to every practical proposal for watering arid lands, draining areas, reclaiming cut-over forest areas, and for protection of fertile valleys from inundation.

The President declared there must be a new conception of the farmer's place in the social and economic scheme of the country.

Specialized Endeavor
"The time is long past," he said, "when we may think of farming as an occupation for the man who is not equipped for or has somehow failed at some other line of endeavor. The successful farmer of today, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert, and particularly the most versatile of artisans, executives and business men."

"This conference was called," the president reminded the delegates, "with the aim to bring about a general understanding of the critical situation now confronting American agriculture." While understanding that the conference is not a legislative body, he added, "we do confidently anticipate that the considerations here had will be helpful and illuminating to those immediately responsible for the formulation of public policy in dealing with these problems."

The administration had been keenly alive to the situation, he declared, and had given encouragement and support to every measure which it believed was calculated to ameliorate the condition of agriculture. So long as the emergency continues, he said, it must be dealt with as such, but at the same time, "there is every reason for us to consider those permanent modifications of policy which may make relief permanent, may secure agriculture as far as possible against the dangers that such conditions will arise again and place it as an industry in the firmest and most assured position for the future."

Quality Production
Explaining the peculiarities of the Scottish woolen manufacture, Mr. Bisset said that there can be no attempt at quantity production. This would mean lowering of quality. The product has become noted for its wearing quality, color and design. These have been established and preserved by the conditions of manufacture, and designing and coloring are the heaviest items of mill operation. The members of the delegation, Mr. Bisset said, represent mills which have been established a century, and some of which have their origin in the days of hand weaving.

Asked concerning the conditions in the trade in Scotland, Mr. Bisset said that during the past 18 months the common slump had been experienced. Wholesale distribution was at a standstill, but liquidation is now well under way and recovery in the demand is noted. Labor having become "more reasonable" the general situation also appears improved, he added. Labor conditions in the woolen industry have not been as difficult, however, owing to the fact that most of the mills are situated in comparatively small centers where the traditional work has been that of weaving for many decades. Employer and employee have, therefore, a common tradition minimizing difficulties in the industry.

TRADE-MARK AS GUIDE TO QUALITY

Manufacturers of Scottish Woolen Goods Seek to Combat Flood of Imitations in Protection of the Industry and the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Creation of a public appreciation of the integrity of a trade-mark and the quality of goods that it represents is the somewhat unique object of the tour being made in the United States by an official delegation representing the Scottish Woolen Trade Mark Association. So many and widespread have been the attempts to imitate and market goods purporting to be Scottish woolen products, that it was felt that some action should be taken both in the interest of the buying public and the manufacturer of the genuine product.

"The mission of the delegation, however, is threefold," said F. H. Bisset, secretary of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "First it seeks to bring the trade-mark before the public. Secondly, it provides an opportunity to investigate the market. Finally, and it seems to me perhaps the most important of all, the visit hopes to further efforts toward the cementing of good will between the two great English-speaking nations. Happily the conviction that this friendship is essential to the political and economic peace and progress of the world is gaining ground."

Imitations Made
Imitations of Scottish wools, which were put on the market as the genuine goods with the resultant loss of public confidence, are being produced in a number of countries, including the United States, England and Germany, Mr. Bisset said. Recognizing that some mutual protection should be provided the public and the manufacturer, application was made to the British Board of Trade for a trade-mark. Behind this the association was organized, representing three-fourths of Scottish woolen producers, to administer the collective mark, but to concern itself in no way with selling, controlling prices or trade.

The trade-mark, Mr. Bisset pointed out, carries with it the guarantee that the goods were "made in Scotland of pure, new wool." It establishes the product as distinct from the imitation tweeds and other fabrics, claimed to be composed of wool but really consisting largely of shoddy frequently adulterated with cotton. During the past year \$375,000 were spent in advertising the trade-mark in the home market and extension of the field is now planned.

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COMMUNIST PRESS REBUKED IN BRITAIN

J. H. Thomas' Victory, in Suit
for Libel Against a Radical
Journal, Hailed as a Triumph
of Moderate Labor Element

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England—After a four days' hearing before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, the libel action brought by the Right Honorable J. H. Thomas, parliamentary secretary to National Union of Railwaymen, against The Communist Press and others, was concluded, the jury finding in favor of Mr. Thomas and awarding him £2000 damages.

The libel complained of was in respect of statements and cartoons which had appeared in The Communist newspaper relating to the miners' strike of April last and the part taken by the railwaymen in regard to action by the triple alliance. They charged Mr. Thomas with having been a traitor to the movement he pretended to lead and with having tried to betray it into the hands of the other side. The defendants were the National Labor Press, Ltd., Francis Meynell, Arthur Macmanus, and Percy Wilberforce Howard, the printers, editor, publisher, and distribution manager of The Communist.

That the case was one of very general public interest was obvious from the crowded condition of the court and the number of persons who were unable to obtain admission. It was evident, too, from the keen attention with which the evidence was followed that feeling ran high on the subject under discussion. The libels complained of were not published in a single number of The Communist, but appeared in one issue after another and were repeated again and again.

Nature of the Libel

Mr. Thomas was depicted in cartoons as selling the secrets of the movement to the government and again as Judas Iscariot, the great betrayer. "Thomas must go," was the refrain that ran through them all, and in order that the attacks upon him might be driven home, copies of each issue were sent to every one of the branches of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which union Mr. Thomas was parliamentary secretary, so that the rank and file might see what was being said about their leader. "It was a deliberate plan of campaign to attack him and drive him out of public life," said his counsel, and therefore the action was brought.

In the course of the trial the events of the nine days preceding the eventful fifteenth day of April last, the day of the breakdown of the triple alliance, were passed closely in review. Mr. Thomas was in the witness box for the whole of one day and the greater part of another. In their cross-examination, counsel for the defense were persistent upon one or two points, such as that, as a member of the Privy Council, he was bound to reveal to His Majesty's Government the secrets of an alleged revolutionary movement and that that was, in fact, what he had actually done; that it was mainly through his representations that the safety men and pump men had been retained on the ground that their withdrawal would be an obstacle to the triple alliance strike, having effected which, he called off the strike; that, appreciating the revolutionary character of the movement which he was leading, he nevertheless remained in the movement, not for the purpose of leading it to victory, but for the purpose of securing its defeat.

Complaint III Founded

Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, was the next witness, attending on subpoena. He gave evidence to the effect that he was not aware of Mr. Thomas ever having given away secrets of his plans to the other side; that he had no complaint at all to make about Mr. Thomas' loyalty to him during that week.

In answer to further questions he stated that in his opinion preventing the pumpmen from working was bad tactics. The national labor press officials in their defense claimed that they did not know that the documents were libelous and pleaded that they were far from commenting on matters of public interest. The other defendants admitted that they published the documents complained of and they further pleaded that the statements were true in substance and in fact. None of them went into the witness box to give evidence, which was the subject of considerable comment by the judge in his summing up in view of the severe cross-examination to which they had subjected Mr. Thomas. Their behavior in court, too, was such as to attract attention, the judge having occasion to reprimand two of them for their open criticism of the evidence which was being given.

Leaders Encouraged

The result of the action has been to bring into broad daylight the serious nature of the difficulties confronting such leaders of the Labor Party who are honestly working for the amelioration of industrial conditions and are not out for political ends. Mr. Thomas is the tried and trusted leader of one of the largest and most powerful trade unions in the country, and yet here was his position being assailed and an attempt being made to drive him from public life altogether by a plan of campaign carried on by men who, it is stated, receive their orders from a revolutionary group in a foreign country.

The Communist describes itself on its cover as the organ of the Third International, which all the world knows has its headquarters at Moscow. The object was, of course, the

capture of this great trade union so that its organization and funds might be used for their revolutionary aims. That Mr. Thomas has come unscathed out of the ordeal which he endured for a day and a half in the witness box is a high tribute to his honesty of purpose, and his personal triumph should be a source of encouragement to others.

KENYA LOAN TO BE PUT TO MANY USES

Railway and Harbor Development
Plans Chief Among Items
for Which Loan Is Intended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

NAIROBI, Kenya—The recently issued Kenya loan for £5,000,000 is part of an authorization of £20,000,000 sanctioned by the Colonial Office for the development of the crown colonies. Of this £20,000,000, £6,000,000 has already been borrowed, £3,000,000 by Ceylon for railway extensions and other objects, and the other £3,000,000 for railway, harbor and miscellaneous construction in Nigeria.

The Governor of Kenya, in referring to the loan for his colony, said that, subject to the financial position justifying it, a further loan of £3,000,000 would be considered at a later date. Sir Edward Northey made this statement as a result of his recent consultation in London, with Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary. He explained that he had been unable to persuade Mr. Churchill to remove from Kenya the burden of her share of the expenses of the war, amounting to £440,000. The Governor urged upon the country the necessity of clearing off her indebtedness, and making the 1922 budget balance. Mr. Churchill was willing to approve a reduction of one-sixth in all civil service salaries which would enable £81,000 to be saved. He announced that his effort to raise money for a land bank had failed. For the time being the currency difficulty had fallen into the background. Formerly the unit of currency was the ls. 4d. rupee, but when the exchange value of the rupee rose to 2s. a new unit of currency was created in the shape of the florin with fixed value at 2s., and old contracts expressed in ls. 4d. rupees were, by a measure passed by the Legislature, made to mature in 2s. florins. In this way debtors found their debts increased by 50 per cent, with chaotic results.

Deep-Water Pier Likely

The present loan of £5,000,000 is to be devoted, amongst other objects, to the making of the Uasin Gishu railway, and a deep water pier at Kilindini Harbor, Mombasa, which, as Mr. Churchill explained to the imperial conference, will enable steamers to be unloaded straight on to the Uganda railway. When the pier is finished the port should become the chief distributing center for the trade of East Equatorial Africa.

In this connection the sound action of Mr. Churchill in emphasizing the necessity for developing the crown colonies on directly profitable lines is bearing fruit. This policy will stimulate overseas trade and incidentally help the mother country by orders being placed for the many materials which will be required. The important part which railway construction has played in the development of Kenya is shown when it is stated that the progress which the colony has made is due, to a large extent, to the Uganda railway, which was begun in 1895, and which served the dual purpose of opening up Uganda, and suppressing the slave trade. Before the railway was constructed this part of East Africa was practically without trade.

Railway Projects

In regard to new construction, to be made with moneys accruing from the £5,000,000 loan, it may be mentioned that a contract has been placed for the Uasin-Gishu line, which will be 150 miles long. A further project will be the extension of the 30-mile line which now runs from Nairobi, the capital of the territory, to Thika. This extension is important, as it will serve the Kikuyu native reserve, the West Kenya soldier settlement area, and the timber and bamboo. The cultivation of the latter may lead to the production, on a large scale, of paper and other products.

It is not possible separately to give the export and import figures for Kenya, as the customs departments of this colony and of Uganda are amalgamated, but the united figures of imports in 1910-11 were £1,000,000, have now risen to £4,000,000, and the exports have increased from £650,000 to over £3,000,000.

The Kenya loan is certainly being applied for most legitimate purposes and the proceeds thereof, and the use to which they are being put, will go far to reestablish in the territory that financial stability which was so adversely affected by the currency problem.

JAPAN BUYS AUSTRALIAN SHEEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Representing the Japanese Government, two Japanese have been purchasing ram and ewe from the famous Corriedale stud owned by J. B. McFarlane of Glen Alice, Rylstone. This is the third purchase on behalf of Japan, and high prices have been paid. Japan is following the example of South Africa, which is striving to build up her merinos.

GOLD DREDGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gold is the very foundation of the present financial system, and the higher and heavier a structure is, the more stable must be its foundation. The financial obligations of the world have been piling up to an undreamed extent, and gold production has not kept pace with it.

The annual production of gold throughout the world is gradually decreasing, and in 1919 the amount of new gold mined was \$350,000,000, or

taken the lead, not only in the United States but in the world, for the output from gold dredges in California has far exceeded the combined output in all other states, or any foreign country, and most of the progress made in dredge construction has been made in California. Today, dredges made at Marysville, California, in the heart of the dredging fields, are shipped to Alaska, Siberia, South America, Portugal, China, South Africa and many distant points, and the gold boats operating in the Yuba and Folsom fields, in California, are the last word in dredge construction, and remind one very much of naval dread-

naughts by reason of their size and power.

The first successful California gold dredge was built at Oroville, California, in 1898, and this, and the succeeding boats, were modeled after the New Zealand dredges, until their operation showed new and better ways of building them. One of the first men to enter the dredging field in California was Mr. W. P. Hammond, and he is still in the business, operating the largest and most successful dredging company in the world—the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields, on the Yuba River, in Sacramento Valley, California.

The three principal dredging fields in California are known as the Oroville, Yuba and Folsom districts. Although each field is separated by agricultural land, they are comparatively close together, and in each instance the dredging lands consist of overflow land lying at the mouths of rivers. At Oroville, the Feather River, coming down through the Feather River Canyon from the mountains above, drains a large area of land mined by the hydraulic process of early days, and as the millions of tons of gravel were washed by the powerful force of water from the hydraulic monitor, through the sluice boxes and then into the river bed, this gravel was gradually carried down stream by the rushing waters until it spread out fan-shaped along the flat lands of the valley, forming a delta, dry in summer and overflowed in the winter, or wet season. The same thing occurred in the other dredging fields, for the Yuba dredging area is merely the delta region of the Yuba River, and that of the Folsom field the overflow lands of the American River. Thus were built up vast deposits of gravel lands containing the tiny grains of gold eroded from the mother lode of the mountains above, and carried down the streams to find a resting place in the flat river washes.

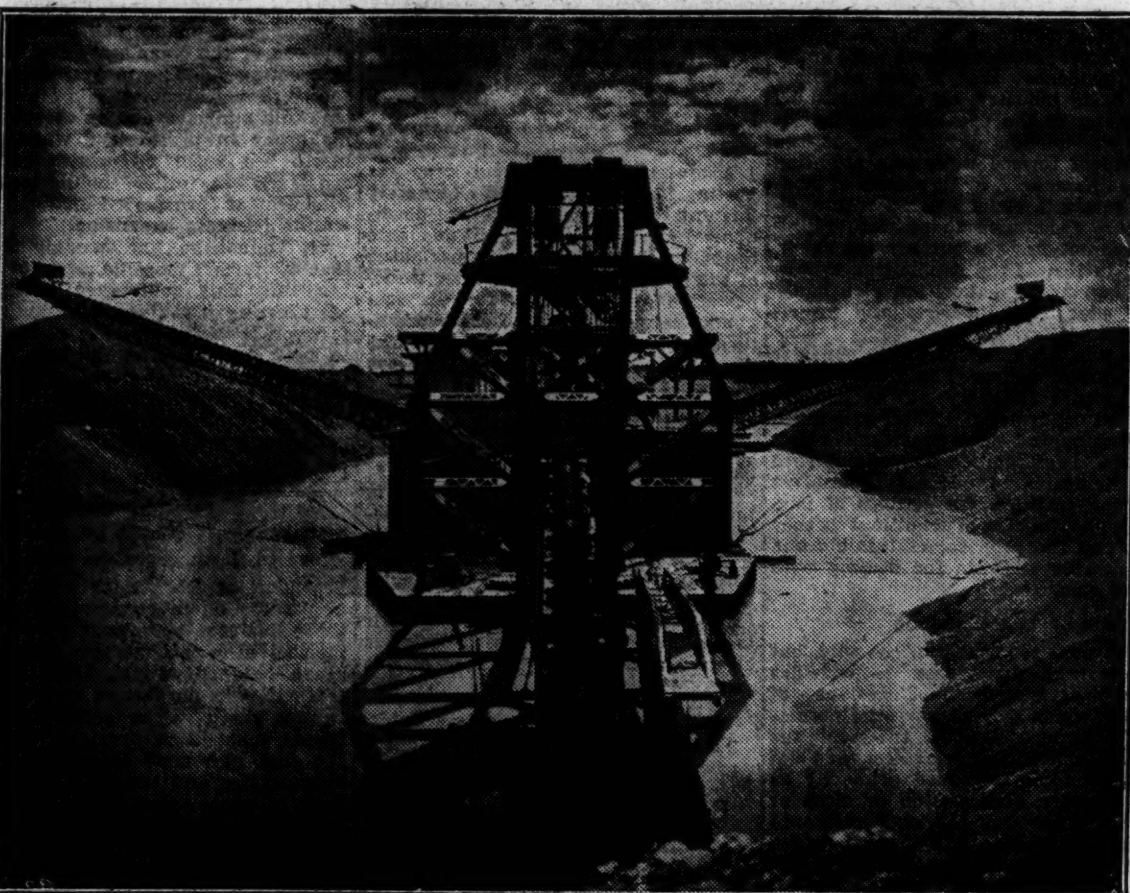
"Gopher Ranches"

While gold is very evenly distributed throughout these dredging lands, the amount in each cubic yard is so small that no other form of mining can profitably be used, except the dredger method. The frugal Chinese, who could make a living by mining land that a white man would starve on, tried to work some of the richer parts of the deposits, but had to give it up, and with very few exceptions the lands now being dredged were used for no other purpose, and were familiarly known as "gopher ranches" and "rattlesnake farms." These same lands have returned to the dredge men from \$10,000 to \$50,000 an acre, in the tiny grains of gold saved from the surrounding gravel and dirt.

The modern gold dredge of the larger type is a monster affair, built throughout of steel, and operated by electricity, supplied by more than a dozen motors of an aggregate horsepower of more than 1500 horsepower. The digging ladder, made up of 95 manganese steel buckets, will dig to a depth of 90 feet below the surface of the water, and each of these buckets weighs more than two tons and will

hold 16 cubic feet of earth, and all the other parts of the boat are built in proportion, to withstand the tremendous strain placed upon them by the weight and character of the material handled.

Gold dredges are built to float on top of the water, and while some of the earlier ones worked in the river stream itself, the modern practice is to float the dredge in a pond no larger than is necessary to keep the water clear enough for dredging. The dredge is anchored to the spot where it is to work by means of steel cables. The digging ladder is headed toward the bank to be excavated and as the



A modern gold dredge in operation, showing the revolving line of buckets and long tailings stackers

8.1 per cent less than the previous year. With this loss for 1919, the total amount of the decline in the world's gold production for the previous four years was \$119,000,000, or more than 25 per cent.

While the mines of the Transvaal, South Africa, are the greatest producers in the world today, providing more than 40 per cent of the annual production from all districts, yet the United States has produced more gold than any other single country, the total running to more than \$4,000,000,000. During the 425 years that we have any record of mining, the total production of gold from all sources amounted to only a little more than \$17,000,000,000, and of this stupendous sum the United States produced almost one-fourth in a period of a little more than 50 years. This record was made possible by the different styles or eras of mining that had their vogue in the United States. Prior to 1847 the \$24,537,000 in gold produced in the eastern part of the United States was obtained from lode mines, and this was followed by the development of the placer mining in the west, which brought in over \$1,000,000,000 to provide a foundation for the expanding financial structure of the United States. In turn, followed the era of hydraulic mining on the Pacific coast, particularly in California, and the discovery and extraction of gold in Alaska, which added, between 1873 and 1917, \$2,683,421,000, including the gold produced by lode and placer methods. The latest and most effective method of extracting the tiny grains of gold from the earth is by the dredger process, and it is mainly due to the gold dredgers in Alaska and California that the United States annual gold production has not slumped more than it has.

Gold mining in the United States reached the peak of production in 1915 with \$101,035,700, since which time it has declined until in 1918 it was only \$68,646,700, of which 90 per cent came from the seven states of California, Colorado, South Dakota, Nevada, Arizona, Montana and Utah, and the territory of Alaska. In four of these states gold dredges are in operation, and although the dredging industry dates back only about 20 years, the boats have already produced more than \$100,000,000. In 1919 California and Alaska led in gold production, mainly through the returns from their dredges. In the last 10 years the dredges of California annually take from the waste river washes more than \$7,000,000,000 in gold dust, and practically all of this precious metal would otherwise be wasted, as no other method of mining would prove profitable.

Tried Out in New Zealand

While there are successful dredging fields in Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Alaska, the principal American fields are found in California, and it is there that the industry has been developed to the greatest extent. The idea of mining gold by the dredger process was first tried out in New Zealand, and though the original equipment was crude, it met with success there and has continued in that country to the present.

The first dredge built to be operated in American waters was built in the east and sent around the Horn in 1849 for work in the Sacramento River, but this boat sunk shortly after its arrival, before it could be tried out. A number of attempts to build successful dredges in the United States were made prior to 1894, but all of them were more or less failures until the one built at Bannack, Montana, in 1894, commenced operations and proved a success. Montana has contributed a good deal to dredging history, not only in gold recovered but also in improvements in dredge construction, but California has easily

shut down and all the material held in the riffles of the gold-saving tables is removed and returned, to separate the gold from the quicksilver. The latter is then returned to the tables, the gold melted into a bar and sent to a refinery, where the value is determined. One of the things that has worked a hardship upon the dredge men, as well as all other gold miners, is the absolutely fixed value of gold. In spite of the fact that wages and supplies have doubled or more within recent years, the miner or dredgeman who produces an ounce of gold today can receive only the \$20.67 paid for it many years ago, when the cost of operation was very materially lower. There has been some discussion of the advisability of having the government pay a bonus for gold, until conditions return to normal, but so far this has not passed beyond the talking stage, and many of the smaller operators have found it necessary to suspend operations, as they could not operate at a profit.

When dredging was first started in California, the dredging lands were considered worthless and no effort was made to find other uses for these areas. Great heaps of stones and earth were left by the gold boats, and some of the bigger operators turned their attention to utilizing some of these stones for the making of crushed rock or macadam. Rock-crushing plants were built, and machinery capable of handling the rounded and hard cobblestones was especially designed and made, with the result that today there are several plants operating in the vicinity of the dredges, and several thousand tons of crushed rock are turned out daily. This material is used for road construction, railroad ballast, and for construction purposes throughout central California, and it has given general satisfaction.

In a number of instances, the dredged lands have likewise been reclaimed for agricultural or horticultural purposes. When the larger stones are cleared away, and the smaller material, sand, silt, and gravel is spread out, sufficient fertile soil is available to sustain plant growth, particularly trees, until the roots can penetrate deep into the lower soil. At Natoma, in the Folsom field, and at Oroville, are to be found plantations of fruit and olive trees, eucalyptus and other species of trees that are making wonderful progress. Some excellent grapes and other fruits have been raised on the "rock pile orchards" and, by spreading a thin layer of good soil on top of the reclaimed dredging areas, grass and flowers can be made to grow successfully.

While a number of smaller dredging areas have been found, and are being developed in different parts of the west, and in Alaska, it is not likely that any further large areas of land suitable for dredging will be found, and those in the California fields will all be worked out before many years. In Alaska, while large areas of gold-bearing ground have been found, the cold makes operations difficult, and it is necessary to thaw out the ground each summer before the gravel can be put through the boat.

VICTORIA CHILDREN'S WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—No page in the history of Australia's war work at home has been brighter than that of Victoria's state school children. The page published in The Christian Science Monitor describing some of the activities of the children was widely read in America and elsewhere. The education department has now published a complete story. From this it appears that the children in this one state sent 400,000 articles to the soldiers, raised £250,000 (among 80,000 children), provided two motor ambulances and carried on their work until the Australian soldiers were on their way home. That the teachers were worthy of their children may be seen from the fact that of 1500 men in the service of the department, the majority of whom were married and had responsibilities, 752 volunteered for active service.

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SPAIN HOPES FOR END TO TARIFF WAR

At Same Time Government Assures Exporters That Commercial Interests Will Be Studied to Utmost Extent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain.—There was all the emotion attached to the critical effluxion of time and the maturing of a very serious ultimatum between nations in the case of the Franco-Spanish tariff war, which has now become an accomplished fact. A midnight hour was struck, the old *modus vivendi* ceased to exist, and France and Spain had no longer special commercial relations with each other, being thrown back behind the walls of tariffs that are impossible as between these countries, so that in effect goods could not pass from one to the other. At the same time the Spanish authorities promptly took special measures to keep a watch upon the frontiers. Smuggling, of course, may be done, but it could not be done to an extent capable of making any difference to the extremely serious situation that now exists, and there has been some sarcastic comment upon the dispatch of these special customs people to the northern border, when it appears that there will be nothing for even the old ones to do. At the same time there is news of France actually stiffening her old tariff against Spain, making the situation, at it were, even more impossible.

Some professed to hope until the last moment, but, as previously indicated in this correspondence, nobody acquainted with the progress of the recent negotiations, to apply the euphemistic term to the conversations that hardly ever reached the dignity and importance of negotiations, could have had any doubt about the certainty of the eventual rupture. It was regarded as inevitable from the time when the French demands, which meant a surrender of the whole of the Spanish case as a preliminary to negotiation, were presented. Spain flatly refused. France rejected all further propositions, and so the commercial war in due course and at the appointed hour became real. A sense of something intensely serious, not to say calamitous, at once possessed the political, commercial, financial and other individuals of the capital. There is an instinct that this conflict must end soon, and the *"Diario Universal"*, the organ of the Count de Romanones, greatest of France's friends in Spain, refuses to describe the situation as a "rupture" of commercial relations, preferring to call it an "interruption," and expressing the belief that the Cabinet at its latest meeting would find a means of avoiding the breakdown, or, at least, of making it as short as possible.

France Has Much to Learn

As a matter of fact the Cabinet has done nothing of the kind, and there are some respects in which the situation must be considered as appreciably worse since the rupture occurred, for certain views and convictions which were held in secrecy, for diplomatic sake, until then, have now been let loose. An adjustment of the difficulties that exist is not, therefore, going to be an easy matter in an atmosphere which is certainly charged with much political and national feeling, and, on the part of Spain, with a sentiment that her neighbor has been outrageously inconsiderate and ungrateful, and has attempted to play the bully in such an exaggerated way that, as it is said by some, Spaniards would rather lose all the trade in the world than submit.

For all her careful study France has evidently much to learn. The instinctive belief is held that the question must be settled soon, because the consequences of its not being so must be disastrous, and because, as the short experience already shows, it must become worse almost every hour. The forces of private and public feeling are liable to work keenly against an understanding. If the affair passes beyond a certain point in the political recrimination which has at once set in—a very bad sign but one previously indicated by the present correspondent as likely to arise—there may be serious results for little is needed now to bring Morocco into the question, in fact to some extent it is already there. The case might then be not far from demanding the attention of outside powers.

Closing of Spanish Ranks

One important fact to be noted is that since the ultimatum—the French ultimatum—expired and the tariff war began, there has been a certain closing of the Spanish ranks, and the appeal of papers and politicians that at a serious moment Spaniards would display their patriotism and maintain their "sacred unity" has been observed. Before the rupture a certain number of financial and commercial entities pleaded to the government to make concessions to the utmost extent, and the forthcoming new tariff was roundly attacked. The French appear to have made the utmost possible of these protests, which, after all, hardly seem to have embraced the reality that was supposed, and in this way they have miscalculated the tendencies and truths of Spanish public opinion. Since the rupture officially commenced, there have been no more protests or appeals, but, on the other hand, some commercial bodies have sent resolutions to the government asking it to stand firm. Catalonian interests, which have been by means enamored of the new tariff, have sent a series of resolutions for any government, one of which, at least, where must be no compromise worked fairly with the com-

penatory surtax for the depreciation of foreign money.

An official note has been issued by the Spanish Government to the effect that it deprecates the situation that has arisen, adding that the commercial interests of the two countries afford reason for the hope that, notwithstanding this situation, an agreement may soon be arrived at. Meanwhile the government gives the assurance that the interests of Spanish exporters will be studied to the utmost extent, and especially those of the orange growers, who are caught in this difficulty just as their season is rising to its height. Complaints in this latter respect are bitter, for it is difficult for those engaged in this branch of Spanish industry, which has had some most difficult seasons in recent years, not to believe that France has chosen her time with special reference to themselves. The government affords a hint that a quick search will be made for new markets for Spanish goods of every description. To what effective result such a search can lead it is difficult to comprehend.

French Concessions

The man of the moment is Gonzalez Hontoria, the Foreign Minister, who had the chief part in the negotiations with the French representatives and who has issued most of the Spanish explanations. In a sense it is fortunate that he is in office, for, despite the fact that he is alleged on the side that he has shown himself little conciliatory, it is nothing less than notorious that he is a good friend of France and has had official experience in the French capital. Although the predominant complexion of this coalition government is Conservative, and there is a Conservative of an extreme character at the head of it, and the French have generally considered that all Conservative governments in Spain are hostile to them, Mr. Hontoria is Liberal; and though now independent, was until recently a member of the Romanones Party. Immediately upon the rupture taking effect he gave an interview to one of the Madrid newspapers in which he said that during the entire course of the negotiations, as far as he had taken care to be a faithful interpreter of what he knew to be the sentiments of the Spanish people.

On the other hand, the French Ambassador states that his government has made every possible concession to bring about an understanding. Spanish comment on this statement is that from the very beginning not a single concession of any kind whatsoever was made by the French representatives. Mr. Hontoria says that, to have accepted the demands of France would have been equivalent to an unconditional surrender, and he promises the immediate publication of a Red Book to show the entire course of the negotiations from start to finish, so that the Spanish public may judge if the government has faithfully upheld their interests and their dignity.

Awkward Possibilities

As indicated, one political question now begins to work itself into the meshes of the other. It is being done on both sides. France has complained in the past that neither Maura nor Dato governments have been to the full extent friendly to her. As to Mr. Dato it is sometimes said now, beyond the Pyrenees, that he was a friend of France, but certainly during his political career, the opposite was heard very frequently, and Spanish politicians declare that there was no good reason for the suggestions. But French writers and correspondents are not merely hinting but saying now that a Maura government could not be expected to treat French interests with consideration.

At the same time the Liberal leader, the Count de Romanones, is being extolled as a friend of the French and the name of Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, is being mentioned in the same connection. These persons are undoubtedly very Franco-phile, far too much so in the opinion of some for the best interests of Spain, since it is alleged that on their part there might be a too facile surrender of Spanish rights at the instance of the northern neighbor. But there is a considerable resentment at the immediate mention and description of these differences by French writers, when Spanish politics are obviously in a difficult state as the result of the country's experience in Africa, and when the only object can be, as it is considered, to provoke a consideration of the same in the Spanish press and thus lead on to political difficulties here.

It is in this direction that there are awkward possibilities, and those with the best interests of the mutual friendship of the two countries at heart sincerely hope that there may be no extension of these dangerous bickerings and that a settlement may soon be arrived at. Mr. Briand was not in France when the negotiations began and only returned just as the ultimatum was running out. There is a certain expectation that when the French Premier comes to understand the situation, and give attention to it, there may be an immediate move toward fresh negotiations. The return of Mr. Briand of itself seems to afford the golden excuse for the same, which otherwise might be difficult to find.

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BRITAIN'S ANNUAL CYCLE EXHIBITION

Prices Prevail Almost as Low as Before the War, Especially in Motor Cycle Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The annual exhibition of motor cycles and cycles, held at Olympia, was remarkable for the wide range of the exhibits and a sharp fall in prices. From the juvenile pedal cycle to the water-cooled and elaborately equipped car on three wheels, the whole story of present cycle and motor cycle designing was written in the finished products staged on the exhibition stands. Prices, which in many cases almost reached the pre-war level, represented on the whole an estimate of future rather than present values. Cycles were offered at from £5 to £25; motor cycles (solo), from £25 to £170; with sidecar from £100 to £245; and three-wheelers from £150 to £235.

Speaking at the seventh annual banquet of the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders' Association, held at the Hotel Cecil on the eve of the exhibition, the chairman, Sir Harold Bowden, gave some interesting facts and figures concerning the industry. He stated that, in a normal year, about 600,000 cycles and 130,000 motorcycles are manufactured in Britain, employing about 110,000 men and women. These figures are constantly increasing, and the confident cutting of prices at this year's exhibition indicates that the trade expects rapid development during the coming year.

Speed Models Increase

A great increase in the number of models built for speed promises a year of keen competition in the sporting side of the pastime. This applies equally to pedal and motor cycles and implies no diminution in either the quality or quantity of the machines built for serious touring in hilly districts. The heavy type of sidecar outfit was one of the first to receive the attention of the trade after the Armistice, but many manufacturers are now turning their efforts to the production of a more economical touring outfit, fitted with a somewhat lighter sidecar. Numerous models of this character were exhibited ranging in price from £100 upwards. With reliable outfits at this figure, a great increase in road travel may be expected in the near future.

Among the three-wheeler cars and cycle cars exhibited, there were no fundamental changes in design but many evidences of a movement to secure greater comfort and simplicity of control. Unconventionality in this section was represented by the application of a well-known water-cooled two-stroke engine to a two-seater body giving weather protection to both driver and passenger. This excellently finished outfit will form for many roadfarers a step between the motorcycle and the car. Scooters have almost disappeared from the exhibition, but their influence is revealed in the design of many lightweight motor cycles of low build. One of these little mounts was recently driven 1000 miles non-stop by a lady. Of more conventional design one ultra-lightweight with a tiny engine of 1½-horsepower made its bow at the exhibition, and its low price of 26 guineas attracted many visitors who had intended selecting pedal cycles.

Motor Cycle Improvements

Of the innovations in the more mechanical features, an oil-cooled engine formed one of the chief centers of interest. A horizontal twin cylinder, the engine—except the cylinder heads—is enclosed in an enlarged crank case, and oil is forced into the bearings and over the cylinders. It is claimed that this engine will run over 2000 miles to one gallon of oil, and that air cooling fins on the crank case have proved unnecessary—the oil providing sufficient cooling. Improvements were noticeable on the motor cycles in the methods adopted for protecting the rider from mud, wide leg shields being fitted to many machines. Both the springing and the general construction of sidecar chassis have been improved on several models, a welcome improvement for those who regularly have to travel over road surfaces partially destroyed by heavy traffic. A considerable increase in the number of stands exhibiting motor cycles adapted for commercial purposes has to be recorded, and there is little doubt that the speedier and more

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economical qualities of the motor cycle will appeal to many firms who now run expensive cars for light loads.

The exhibition appears to have created a very reassuring impression throughout the cycle and motor cycle industry.

ANTI-PROHIBITION STATEMENTS IN BRITAIN REFUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Although the propaganda in many sections of the British press in favor of the unrestricted sale of liquor pursues its way apparently unabated and, sometimes one would think, with renewed fervor, the good effects of state prohibition in the United States cannot be forever hidden, and from one source and another, the truth about the working of prohibition comes out with remorseless accuracy, and the "trade" must inevitably find that the people of Great Britain will demand for themselves the benefits which their brothers across the water are enjoying through the banishment of alcoholic liquor from their land. It is interesting to note that one of the latest speakers in favor of prohibition in the United States is Philip Snowden, the well-known Labor leader.

In an article in a recent issue of *The Westminster Gazette*, Mr. Snowden speaks in no uncertain voice with regard to the report issued by the two Labor members of Parliament who visited the United States during the summer, for the purpose, as they say, of reaching honest and unbiased conclusions with regard to the working of prohibition. He draws attention to the fact that there is a good deal of mystery surrounding the origin and credentials of this delegation, which inquiries addressed to the two gentlemen, C. H. Stith and John E. Davidson, have failed to clear up. The Labor Party did not authorize the delegation and apparently gave it no authority to conduct an official inquiry on Labor's behalf.

The writer in *The Westminster Gazette* calls attention to the headlines in the report issued by these two men, which, he says, might have been inserted by some brewers' organization. He claims that the report does not contain a single statement supported by the name and authority of a witness. In fact, Mr. Snowden affirms that anyone familiar with the conditions in America, whether favorable to or opposed to prohibition, will cast aside the report as a piece of propaganda for the "trade."

Mr. Snowden goes on to speak of the adoption of state prohibition by America as a tremendous social experiment which Labor especially might be expected to watch with sympathy. Having paid two visits to the United States and Canada, and having also visited Australia and New Zealand mainly for the purpose of investigating the licensing systems in operation there, he states that he is convinced that every impartial person will be driven to the conclusion that prohibition is a practical and beneficial method of dealing with the liquor traffic among the English-speaking peoples overseas. Mr. Snowden admits that he went out strongly prejudiced against prohibition, but he was converted, in spite of the enormous social benefits accruing from it.

Prohibition as an immediately practicable reform in Great Britain is not, however, Mr. Snowden's method of dealing with the liquor question, but he believes that local option would have a very great educative effect and would gradually prepare a public opinion which would ultimately make state prohibition possible. He that says it is distinctly hopeful to find at least one English newspaper willing to publish an article in favor of prohibition and not afraid to lift up its voice against the "trade."

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The aerial postal service between Homs and Lattaquié is now working regularly, leaving Lattaquié every Tuesday and Thursday before 7:30, and Homs every Wednesday and Saturday.

Trips to New York Unnecessary, Now!

Time was, when those women who established the styles in Kansas City considered it necessary to do their shopping in New York.

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RACIAL QUESTION IN SIBERIA DOMINANT

Bulk of Opposition to the Bolsheviks, Writer Indicates, Is Attributable to Anti-Jewish Sentiment Generally Shared

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Siberia.—The struggle in which the Lefts and the Rights of Russia are now engaged is one of caste and religion rather than one of politics. The old régimeists are not willing that their former servants and the peasants shall rule, and the latter are equally determined that their former masters shall not again have in hand the ordering of property and lives. Lined up with the peasants and workmen are the Jews. Subjected to persecution in Russia has found its expression in the pogrom, the organized massacre of countless thousands of men, women and children. It is but natural that the Jews should take sides with the faction that assures them life, liberty, places in the government and the right to their religious convictions.

Only a resident in Russia can know how deep-seated and unchanging is the antagonism that actuates the orthodox régimeists when the question of the Jew arises. Refugees who came from Unga—not Russians—during the occupation of that city by Baron Ungern told of the immediate destruction of 47 Jewish families when his forces took possession. When the Kappellists were given Vladivostok by the Japanese army of occupation, leaflets were at once distributed calling for a pogrom, and only the presence of their masters, the Japanese, prevented its execution.

Prejudice Shared Generally

The first objection an old régimeist makes to the Chita Government is that many of its members are Jews. Later he or she will mention Communism, but the chief objection seems to be the fact that there are Jews in the Cabinet. Upon returning from a first visit to Chita, when the regularly elected constituent assembly held its opening sessions, the writer was not asked about the laws or the constitution, but about how many Jews were members. Even foreigners who have been long residents of Russia share in this prejudice to a surprising degree, in fact are to a large extent intensely partisan. Reference is made to those who have been long in Russia and number their friends and associates among the old régimeists.

The assembly which wrote the constitution of the Far Eastern Republic was made up chiefly of peasants. Sixty-five per cent of the membership came from that faction, while not in excess of 5 per cent of the peasant membership were Jews. Only a limited proportion of the Communist faction were Hebrews, and only three members of the Cabinet were of that religious belief and they were not orthodox. In Chita there were no political arrests—no assassinations like that of the Hebrew, Zettlin, by the Kappellists. The constitution adopted and the laws put into effect were not Communist. There have been no seizures or expropriations, and full amnesty has been granted to that part of the population that was at Chita identified with Semenov.

Want of Definite Program

The outstanding cause of failure of every leader opposed to the Bolsheviks has been the lack of a program. Even the American and European friends of Judenitch, Denikin, Kolitchak, Semenov, Wrangel, Miller and Ungern have criticized this lack of a policy to be put into effect after the fighting was over. To be sure, each

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of these military leaders knew that a free election would result in the casting out of himself and his followers, and not one of them could think of consenting to be governed by peasants, workmen and Jews. That same attitude prevails in Eastern Siberia today. No leader among the old régime faction has a plan beyond the extermination of Communists and Jews. Comprising such a small percentage of the population, it is conceded that any election to which the people would submit would mean the elimination of all old régimeists from power and putting the affairs of government in the hands of peasants, workmen and Jews; so there is nothing left for them to do but fight to the last ditch.

The granting of amnesty that has been promised the Kappellists makes no appeal to them. This would mean both their removal from office and their submission to a government in which they would be a minority, with the majority made up of those they look upon as their inferiors intellectually, and their religious bêtes noires. The question of a representative government, its political aspect and the return of order, means nothing to the men who with their forbears have enjoyed special privileges for four centuries. The fact that there is a democratic form of government now in effect in Eastern Siberia and that Communism is a confessed failure brings about no change in the intention of the old régimeists, who, clinging to the skirts of the Japanese army, shout defiance to those they look down upon socially—including the objects of their "religious" animosity.

NEW JERSEY BILL TO RAISE SCHOOL AGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—A bill will be introduced in the coming Legislature to amend the state Constitution so as to deny children under five years of age the privilege of attending school in New Jersey. This move will be taken to relieve congestion in the schools of the State. Senator Heath of Trenton, who will introduce the bill, says that children at that age are too young to attend school and that it gives the teachers too much care in looking after them.

NEW PETROL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—A new order supersedes that of October 26 regarding the maximum selling prices of petrol and paraffin. The wholesale price of petrol at the ports is fixed at 27s. per case (all brands). Shell brand at 30s. 9d., and Pegasus and Zenith at 30s. 6d. The prices (wholesale) elsewhere are as above, plus charges. The retail price at the ports are 27s. per case, plus 15 per cent; 4s. 3d. per imperial gallon. Shell, 4s. 9d., and Pegasus and Zenith, 3s. 9d. Prices elsewhere, 27s. per case, plus 15 per cent, plus charges. Small quantities at the rate of 4s. 10d. per gallon. Shell brand 5s. 3d. per gallon tin, Pegasus and Zenith 4s. 2d. per tin. The prices of paraffin are: Wholesale, at the ports, 16s. 9d. per case of two large tins. Elsewhere the price is as above, plus charges. The retail price at the ports and all centers less than 400 miles from them is 19s. per case.

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AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBBART, Tasmania.—Sir Denison Miller, governor of the Commonwealth Bank, believes firmly in Australia's present as well as in her future. He packs a mass of statistics behind his optimism and defies Australia's detractors to make any impression thereon. In this way he set out interesting figures at a luncheon given in his honor by leading citizens of Hobart.

Australia's primary production was stated to have increased from £218,103,000 in 1913 to £348,183,000 in 1920, while the output of manufacturing industries had risen from £161,560,762 in 1913 to £292,636,608 in 1920. From 1914 to 1920 the total imports represented a value of £482,000,000 and the exports totaled £578,000,000, which meant that £96,000,000 of new money was brought into Australia during the war.

The people of the Commonwealth, said Sir Denison Miller, had raised £257,400,000 by war, peace and disaster loans and the annual interest that went back to them was between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000. With a population of less than 5,500,000 people, more than 1,000,000 owned and lived in their own homes, and £163,592 had savings banks accounts amounting to £157,288,554, while the accounts in other banks brought the depositors £5,509,000 in interest.

The conclusion of Sir Denison Miller was that Australia was one of the best places to live in.

PRINCE VISITS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—After leaving Bombay the Prince of Wales had a more restful time, visiting a number of Indian states north and northwest of Bombay. The first ruler to be visited was the Gaekwar of Baroda. Most of the Indian princes have the reputation of tending at best to a conservative outlook, but the Gaekwar has the reputation, and has had for years, of being radical in his sympathies.

The Gaekwar said that whatever might be the changes in India as a result of the reforms inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, nothing would alter the "feeling with which we regard the Crown and the British connection." The Prince spoke of the democratic progress which was a feature of Baroda and mentioned the heroic work of its young ruler in the days of the mutiny.

At Ajmere alone of the places since he left Bombay a hartal had been proclaimed, and it was impossible to secure any vehicles, while all the shops were shut. The effect in some ways was to drive the crowds in directions to which the organizers of the hartal did not wish them to go.

GENERAL GOURAUD'S ROUTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—General Gouraud left Beirut on board the Cassard, by which he proceeded to Alexandria, where he transhipped on to the Lotus to continue his journey to France.

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SPAIN HOPES FOR END TO TARIFF WAR

At Same Time Government As-
sures Exporters That Com-
mercial Interests Will Be
Studied to Utmost Extent

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office.

MADRID, Spain.—There was all the emotion attached to the critical situation of time and the maturing of a very serious ultimatum between nations in the case of the Franco-Spanish tariff war, which has now become an accomplished fact. A midnight hour was struck, the old modus vivendi ceased to exist, and France and Spain had no longer special commercial relations with each other, being thrown back behind the walls of tariffs that are impossible as between these countries, so that in effect goods could not pass from one to the other. At the same time the Spanish authorities promptly took special measures to keep a watch upon the frontiers. Smuggling, of course, may be done, but it could not be done to an extent capable of making any difference to the extremely serious situation that now exists, and there has been some sarcastic comment upon the dispatch of these special customs people to the northern border, when it appears that there will be nothing for even the old ones to do. At the same time there is news of France actually stiffening her old tariff against Spain, making the situation, at it were, even more impossible.

Some professed to hope until the last moment, but as previously indicated in this correspondence, nobody acquainted with the progress of the recent negotiations, to apply the appropriate term to the conversations that have been reached, the dignity and importance of negotiations, could have had any doubt about the certainty of the eventual rupture. It was regarded as inevitable from the time when the French demands, which meant a surrender of the whole of the Spanish case as a preliminary to negotiation, were presented. Spain flatly refused. France rejected all further propositions, and so the commercial war in due course and at the appointed hour became real. A sense of something intensely serious, not to say calamitous, at once possessed the political, commercial, financial and other individuals of the capital. There is an instinct that this conflict must end soon, and the "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones, greatest of France's friends in Spain, refuses to describe the situation as a "rupture" of commercial relations, preferring to call it an "interruption," and expresses the belief that the Cabinet at its latest meeting would find a means of avoiding the breakdown, or, at least, of making it as short as possible.

France Has Much to Learn

As a matter of fact the Cabinet has done nothing of the kind, and there are some respects in which the situation must be considered as appreciably worse since the rupture occurred, for certain views and convictions which were held in secrecy, for diplomatic sake, until then, have now been let loose. An adjustment of the difficulties that exist is not, therefore, going to be an easy matter in an atmosphere which is certainly charged with much political and national feeling, and, on the part of Spain, with a sentiment that her neighbor has been outrageously inconsiderate and ungrateful, and has attempted to play the bully in such an exaggerated way that, as it is said by some, Spaniards would rather lose all the trade in the world than submit.

For all her careful study France has evidently much to learn. The instinctive belief is held that the question must be settled soon, because the consequences of its not being so must be disastrous, and because, as the short experience already shows, it must become worse almost every hour. The forces of private and public feeling are liable to work keenly against an understanding. If the affair passes beyond a certain point in the political reformation which has at once set in—a very bad sign but one previously indicated by the present correspondent as likely to arise—there may be serious results, for little is needed now to bring Morocco into the question; in fact to some extent it is already there. The case might then be not far from demanding the attention of outside powers.

Closing of Spanish Ranks

One important fact to be noted is that since the ultimatum—the French ultimatum—expired and the tariff war began, there has been a certain closing of the Spanish ranks, and the appeal of papers and politicians that at a serious moment Spaniards would display their patriotism and maintain their "sacred unity" has been observed. Before the rupture a certain number of financial and commercial entities pleaded in the government to make concessions to the utmost extent, and the forthcoming new tariff was roundly attacked. The French appear to have made the utmost possible of these protests, which, after all, hardly seem to have embraced the reality that was supposed, and in this way they have miscalculated the tendencies and truths of Spanish public opinion. Since the rupture officially commenced, there have been no more protests or appeals, but, on the other hand, some commercial bodies have sent resolutions to the government asking it to stand firm. Catalanists, indeed, which have been up to the moment of the new tariff policy, have sent a series of resolutions to the government, one of which insists that there must be no giving ground on the point of the com-

BRITAIN'S ANNUAL CYCLE EXHIBITION

Prices Prevail Almost as Low as
Before the War, Especially
in Motor Cycle Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—The annual exhibition of motor cycles and cycles, held at Olympia, was remarkable for the wide range of the exhibits and a sharp fall in prices. From the juvenile pedal cycle to the water-cooled and elaborately equipped car on three wheels, the whole story of present cycle and motor cycle design was written in the finished products staged on the exhibition stands. Prices, which in many cases almost reached the pre-war level, represented on the whole an estimate of future rather than present values. Cycles were offered at from £5 to £25; motor cycles (solo) from £26 to £170; with side-car from £100 to £245; and three-wheelers from £150 to £235.

Speaking at the seventh annual banquet of the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, held at the Hotel Cecil on the eve of the exhibition, the chairman, Sir Harold Bowden, gave some interesting facts and figures concerning the industry. He stated that in a normal year, about 600,000 cycles and 130,000 motorcycles are manufactured in Britain, employing about 110,000 men and women. These figures are constantly increasing, and the confident cutting of prices at this year's exhibition indicates that the trade expects rapid development during the coming year.

Speed Models Increase

A great increase in the number of models built for speed promises a year of keen competition in the sporting side of the pastime. This applies equally to pedal and motor cycles and implies no diminution in either the quality or quantity of the machines built for serious touring in hilly districts. The heavy type of sidecar outfit was one of the first to receive the attention of the trade after the Armistice, but many manufacturers are now turning their efforts to the production of a more economical touring outfit, fitted with a somewhat lighter sidecar. Numerous models of this character were exhibited ranging in price from £100 upwards. With reliable outfits at this figure, a great increase in road travel may be expected in the near future.

Among the three-wheelers, cars and cycle cars exhibited, there were no fundamental changes in design but many evidences of a movement to secure greater comfort and simplicity of control. Unconventionality in this section was represented by the application of a well-known water-cooled two-stroke engine to a two-seater body giving weather protection to both driver and passenger. This excellently finished outfit will form for many roadsters a step between the motorcycle and the car. Scooters have almost disappeared from the exhibition, but their influence is revealed in the design of many lightweight motor cycles of low build. One of these, little mounts was recently driven 1000 miles non-stop by a lady. Of more conventional design one ultra-lightweight with a tiny engine of 1½-horsepower made its bow at the exhibition, and its low price of 26 guineas attracted many visitors who had intended selecting pedal cycles.

Motor Cycle Improvements

Of the innovations in the more mechanical features, an oil-cooled engine formed one of the chief centers of interest. A horizontal twin cylinder, the engine—except the cylinder head—is enclosed in an enlarged crank case, and oil is forced into the bearings and over the cylinders. It is claimed that this engine will run over 2000 miles to one gallon of oil, and that air cooling fins on the crank case have proved unnecessary—the oil providing sufficient cooling. Improvements were noticeable on the motor cycles in the methods adopted for protecting the rider from mud, wide leg shields being fitted to many machines. Both the springs and the general construction of sidecar chassis have been improved on several models, a welcome improvement for those who regularly have to travel over road surfaces partially destroyed by heavy traffic. A considerable increase in the number of stands exhibiting motor cycles adapted for commercial purposes has to be recorded, and there is little doubt that the speedier and more

economic qualities of the motor cycle will appeal to many firms who now run expensive cars for light loads. The exhibition appears to have created a very reassuring impression throughout the cycle and motor cycle industry. ANTI-PROHIBITION STATEMENTS IN BRITAIN REFUTED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England.—Although the propaganda in many sections of the British press in favor of the unrestricted sale of liquor pursues its way apparently unabated, and, sometimes one would think, with renewed fervor, the good effects of state prohibition in the United States cannot be forever hidden, and from one source and another, the truth about the working of prohibition comes out with remorseless accuracy, and the "trade" must inevitably find that the people of Great Britain will demand for themselves the benefits which their brothers across the water are enjoying through the banishment of alcoholic liquor from their land. It is interesting to note that one of the latest speakers in favor of prohibition in the United States is Philip Snowden, the well-known Labor leader. In an article in a recent issue of The Westminster Gazette, Mr. Snowden speaks in no uncertain voice with regard to the report issued by the two Labor members of Parliament who visited the United States during the summer, for the purpose, as they say, of reaching honest and unbiased conclusions with regard to the working of prohibition. He draws attention to the fact that there is a good deal of mystery surrounding the origin and credentials of this delegation, which inquiries addressed to the two gentlemen, C. H. Stith and John E. Davidson, have failed to clear up. The Labor Party did not authorize the delegation and apparently gave it no authority to conduct an official inquiry on Labor's behalf. The writer in The Westminster Gazette calls attention to the headlines in the report issued by these two men, which, he says, might have been inserted by some brewers' organization. He claims that the report does not contain a single statement supported by the name and authority of a witness. In fact, Mr. Snowden affirms that anyone familiar with the conditions in America, whether favorable to or opposed to prohibition, will cast aside the report as a piece of propaganda for the "trade." Mr. Snowden goes on to speak of the adoption of state prohibition by America as a tremendous social experiment which Labor especially might be expected to watch with sympathy. Having paid two visits to the United States and Canada, and having also visited Australia and New Zealand mainly for the purpose of investigating the licensing systems in operation there, he states that he is convinced that every impartial person will be driven to the conclusion that prohibition is a practical and beneficial method of dealing with the liquor traffic among the English-speaking peoples overseas. Mr. Snowden admits that he went out strongly prejudiced against prohibition, but he was converted, in spite of the enormous social benefits accruing from it. Prohibition as an immediately practicable reform in Great Britain is not, however, Mr. Snowden's method of dealing with the liquor question, but he believes that local option would have a very great educative effect and would gradually prepare a public opinion which would ultimately make state prohibition possible. Be that as it may, it is distinctly hopeful to find at least one English newspaper willing to publish an article in favor of prohibition and not afraid to lift up its voice against the "trade."

At the same time the Liberal leader, the Count de Romanones, is being extolled as a friend of the French and the name of Melquíades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, is being mentioned in the same connection. These persons are undoubtedly very Franco-phile, far too much so in the opinion of some for the best interests of Spain, since it is alleged that on their part there might be a too facile surrender of Spanish rights at the instance of the northern neighbor. But there is a considerable resentment at the immediate mention and description of these differences by French writers, when Spanish politics are obviously in a difficult state as the result of the country's experience in Africa, and when the only object can be, as it is considered, to provoke a consideration of the same in the Spanish press and thus lead on to political difficulties here. It is in this direction that there are awkward possibilities, and those with the best interests of the mutual friendship of the two countries at heart sincerely hope that there may be no extension of these dangerous bickerings and that a settlement may soon be arrived at. Mr. Briand was not in France when the negotiations began and only returned just as the ultimatum was running out. There is a certain expectation that when the French Premier comes to understand the situation, and give attention to it, there may be an immediate move toward fresh negotiations. The return of Mr. Briand of itself seems to afford the golden excuse for the same, which otherwise might be difficult to find.

RACIAL QUESTION IN SIBERIA DOMINANT

Bulk of Opposition to the Bol-
sheviki, Writer Indicates, Is
Attributable to Anti-Jewish
Sentiment Generally Shared

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HARBIN, Siberia.—The struggle in which the Lefts and the Rights of Russia are now engaged is one of caste and religion rather than one of politics. The old régimeists are not willing that their former servants and the peasants shall rule, and the latter are equally determined that their former masters shall not again have in hand the ordering of property and lives. Lined up with the peasants and workmen are the Jews. Subjected to persecution in Russia has found its expression in the pogrom, the organized massacre of countless thousands of men, women and children, it is but natural that the Jews should take sides with the faction that assures them life, liberty, places in the government and the right to their religious convictions. Only a resident in Russia can know how deep-seated and unchanging is the antagonism that actuates the orthodox régimeists when the question of the Jew arises. Refugees who came from Urya—not Russians—during the occupation of that city by Baron Ungern told of the immediate destruction of 47 Jewish families when his forces took possession. When the Kappellists were given Vladivostok by the Japanese army of occupation, leaflets were at once distributed calling for a pogrom, and only the presence of their masters, the Japanese, prevented its execution.

Prejudice Shared Generally. The first objection an old régimeist makes to the Chita Government is that many of its members are Jews. Later he or she will mention Communism, but the chief objection seems to be the fact that there are Jews in the Cabinet. Upon returning from a first visit to Chita, when the regularly elected constituent assembly held its opening sessions, the writer was not asked about the laws or the constitution, but about how many Jews were members. Even foreigners who have been long residents of Russia share in this prejudice to a surprising degree, in fact are to a large extent intensely partisan. Reference is made to those who have been long in Russia and number their friends and associates among the old régimeists. The assembly which wrote the constitution of the Far Eastern Republic was made up chiefly of peasants. Sixty-five per cent of the membership came from that faction, while not in excess of 5 per cent of the peasant membership were Jews. Only a limited proportion of the Communist faction were Hebrews, and only three members of the Cabinet were of that religious belief and they were not orthodox. In Chita there were no political arrests—no assassinations like that of the Hebrew, Zeitlin, by the Kappellists. The constitution adopted and the laws put into effect were not Communistic. There have been no seizures or expropriations, and full amnesty has been granted to that part of the population that was at Chita identified with Semenov.

Want of Definite Program. The outstanding cause of failure of every leader opposed to the Bolsheviks has been the lack of a program. Even the American and European friends of Judenitch, Denikin, Koltchak, Semenov, Wrangel, Miller and Ungern have criticized this lack of a policy to be put into effect after the fighting was over. To be sure, each

of these military leaders knew that a free election would result in the casting out of himself and his followers, and not one of them could think of consenting to be governed by peasants, workmen and Jews. That same attitude prevails in Eastern Siberia today. No leader among the old régime faction has a plan beyond the extermination of Communists and Jews. Comprising such a small percentage of the population, it is conceded that any election to which the people would submit would mean the elimination of all old régimeists from power and putting the affairs of government in the hands of peasants, workmen and Jews; so there is nothing left for them to do but fight to the last ditch. The granting of amnesty that has been promised the Kappellists makes no appeal to them. This would mean both their removal from office and their submission to a government in which they would be a minority, with the majority made up of those they look upon as their inferiors intellectually, and their religious beliefs noires. The question of a representative government, its political aspect and the return of order, means nothing to the men who with their forbears have enjoyed special privileges for four centuries. The fact that there is a democratic form of government now in effect in Eastern Siberia and that Communism is a confessed evil brings about no change in the intention of the old régimeists, who, clinging to the skirts of the Japanese army, shout defiance to those they look down upon socially—including the objects of their "religious" animosity.

NEW JERSEY BILL TO
RAISE SCHOOL AGE. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. TRENTON, New Jersey.—A bill will be introduced to the coming Legislature to amend the state Constitution so as to deny children under five years of age the privilege of attending school in New Jersey. This move will be taken to relieve congestion in the schools of the State. Senator Heath of Trenton, who will introduce the bill, says that children at that age are too young to attend school and that it gives the teachers too much care in looking after them.

NEW PETROL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office. PRETORIA, Transvaal.—A new order supersedes that of October 26 regarding the maximum selling prices of petrol and paraffin. The wholesale price of petrol at the ports is fixed at 27s. per case (all brands). Shell brand at 30s. 9d., and Pegasus and Zenith at 30s. 6d. The prices (wholesale) elsewhere are as above, plus charges. The retail price at the ports are 27s. per case, plus 15 per cent; 3d. 3d. per imperial gallon. Shell, 3d. 9d., and Pegasus and Zenith, 3d. 9d. Prices elsewhere, 27s. per case, plus 15 per cent, plus charges. Small quantities at the rate of 4s. 10d. per gallon. Shell brand 5s. 3d. per gallon (imperial), and Zenith 5s. 2d. per tin. The prices of paraffin are: Wholesale at the ports, 18s. 9d. per case of two large tins. Elsewhere the price is as above, plus charges. The retail price at the ports and all centers less than 400 miles from them is 19s. per case.

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PRINCE VISITS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—After leaving Bombay the Prince of Wales had a more restful time, visiting a number of Indian states north and northwest of Bombay. The first ruler to be visited was the Gaekwar of Baroda. Most of the Indian princes have the reputation of tending at best to a conservative outlook, but the Gaekwar has the reputation, and has had for years, of being radical in his sympathies. The Gaekwar said that whatever might be the changes in India as a result of the reforms inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, nothing would alter the "feeling with which we regard the Crown and the British connection." The Prince spoke of the democratic progress which was a feature of Baroda, and mentioned the heroic work of its young ruler in the days of the mutiny. At Ajmere alone of the places since he left Bombay a hartal had been proclaimed, and it was impossible to secure any vehicles, while all the shops were shut. The effect in some ways was to drive the crowds in directions to which the organizers of the hartal did not wish them to go.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Actual Conditions Trail Behind Optimistic Predictions but Merchants Face the Future With Hopeful Expectation

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A keen observer with a practical knowledge of the drift of merchandising cannot but see that actual conditions trail behind the optimistic predictions of those who formulate deductions from the viewpoint of a theorist based upon principles and a superficial acquaintance of things. The 100 or more merchants now on business bent in the Boston shoe market are operating with some confidence though with caution which is but natural with a group of merchants just emerging from an industrial situation which brought trials, losses, and readjustment of affairs. They face the future with hopeful expectations, not sure, however, that they have yet the stability so essential to business aggression. Conditions in the different shoe manufacturing centers vary considerably. Those in the south and west are busy, while those in the east are running factories from 60 per cent to 100 per cent, the demand for some grades of shoes being excessive, while others are bought sparingly. There is no doubt but what prices have struck a bed-rock schedule although there is no established range in correlative lines, therefore buyers are shopping around more than is customary and often to their advantage.

Facker Hide Markets

Little business was reported in any of the packer hide markets. The largest sale heard of was 1000 October-November-December light steers at 14 cents, compared with 13 cents a year ago.

There is some inquiry for hides, but quotations are too high, or bids too low, for a conference to culminate into anything satisfactory to either party, although confidential concessions have been made in the hopes of starting something. There are no large stocks on hand, but as hide sales, for the past two months have been very light, an accumulation is apparent.

Buyers are cautious and watchful of hides taken off by the strike breakers as they feel that an average allowance should be made on the entire take-off, and thereby avoid individual inspection, therefore the firm attitude of the packers on strike hides is checking trade as many of them are not fit for the quality most in demand.

A large dealer is offering quite a bunch of heavy and light native cows which were taken off prior to the strike at prices subject to quantity. The low quotations on kips and calf-skins have attracted much attention, and some packers are well sold out of both. One tanning packer is said to have taken well over 60,000 of the July to December take-off, and other lesser amounts at an average price of 18 cents. Frigorifics have an easier trend, buyers asking a guaranteed protection against the proposed duty going into effect before the arrival of hides involved in a contract.

Not for a decade have the hide markets been so anxious for a foreign demand as now, but for some time little or nothing has come from that source.

Leather Markets
Although there is a daily activity in the sole leather markets it is quite a ways from normal conditions. Boston tanners state that they are well sold up on the overweights, and are booking sales of the medium and light weights also; still that does not mean so much when it is considered that the tanneries of the country are running scarcely over 40 per cent of capacity.

Prices, though firm, show little to no change. Union steer backs are still listed at 60 cents. Cows a bit easier, 45 to 40 cents, and choice bends, 55 to 60 cents. Offal moving well. Heads 12 cents. Belles 17 cents. Shoulders 20 to 25 cents. Oak sole leather is in fair demand excepting the extra light. Standard steer backs are selling 55 to 60 cents, tannery run from 5 to 3 cents less. Selected bends 75 to 70 cents. Chicago and Philadelphia tanners report conditions growing better, and prices based on eastern rates.

Calfein tanners are confident of a revival of activity but it is slow in developing along staple lines of smooth chrome, quotations of which have dropped to 45 to 40 cents. Seconds 33 to 35 cents. Chaper grades 30 to 35 cents. Boston tanners are booking sales of novelty leather in which the suede finish is again prominent.

Tanners of side upper leather do not seem to be able to get out of the rut of small deals. The supply of standard leather continues to be greater than the demand notwithstanding the production has been reduced. Bidding on large blocks of smooth and board leather is common, but as it is usually a one-sided proposition tanners turn their attention to less ambitious buyers. Quotations are unchanged, but prices on suitable lots, however, do show some difference in the sales. As it is, all prices are low, some very good trades being obtainable for a little money.

There is not that improvement in the call for patent leather the tanners expected, although it is hardly time to look for rush orders.

Patent tips have become an active WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A Division of General Electric Company, 100 N. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. 121, will be held January 24, 1922, to elect officers of record as of December 31, 1921.

factor in the trading at a price range of 50 to 40 cents. Prime sides bring 40-35 cents. Philadelphia tanners are busy, in a way, a little foreign business coming to them this month. Boston glazed kid tanners report a steadily increasing business which, together with a weekly foreign shipment, is quite up to expectations for the month. During the dull spell the tannery output was reduced, so stocks of kid are not burdensome, neither are the shoe factories carrying any too much.

OIL SHARES HARDEN IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares hardened on the stock exchange yesterday. Sentiment with regard to the group was more confident following the great success of the Anglo-Persian oil issues. Royal Dutch was 35, Shell Transport & Trading 49-16, and Mexican Eagle 31-16. Changes in dollar rubber descriptions were flabby in sympathy with the staple.

Kaffirs were soft on the unfavorable labor situation on the rand. Glit-edged investment securities gained ground but French loans were dull owing to heaviness at Paris. Trading in the main was not brisk but cheerfulness prevailed in the city.

Consols for money, 52½; Grand Trunk, 1½; De Beers, 9½; Rand Mines, 2; Bar silver, 84½ per ounce; money, 3½ per cent; discount rates, 3½ per cent; 3 per cent; three-months bills, 3 13-16 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The scarcity of exports from Chile and the demand for foreign drafts have brought the premium on the United States dollar at Santiago to the new record of 11½ pesos.

The American Copper Export Association now has for sale less than 300,000 pounds of copper, compared with 320,000 pounds late in December.

The volume of business at United States Federal Reserve cities, as measured by debits to individual accounts, for the week ending January 18 was \$5,933,000,000, or \$394,000,000 smaller than for the corresponding week of 1921 and \$53,000,000 larger than for the week ending January 11, 1922.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were slightly lower yesterday. May closing at 1.15½ and July at 1.02½. Changes in corn were slight. May closing at 53½ and July at 55½. Higher quotations on hogs tended to lift provisions. May barley 59, January rye 81½, May rye 86½, July rye 80½, January pork 17.20½, May pork 17.00½, January lard 9.75½, March lard 9.87½, May lard 10.07, July lard 10.25, January ribs 9.20, May ribs 9.30½, July ribs 9.50½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.20½	\$4.20½	4.8665
France (French)	0.0803	0.0803½	1.930
France (Belgian)	0.0767½	0.0777½	1.920
France (Swiss)	1.940	1.940	1.920
Lire	0.497	0.497½	1.920
Gulden	3.627	3.627	40.20
German marks	0.048	0.04805	2.380
Canadian dollar	0.47	0.47	2.45
Argentine pesos	3.385	3.400	9.665
Drachmas (Greek)	0.482	0.482	1.920
Penetas	1.492	1.492	1.920
Swedish kronor	2.485	2.485	2.680
Norwegian kroner	1.564	1.564	2.680
Danish kroner	2.000	2.000	2.680

ANGLO-PERSIAN ISSUE CLOSED

LONDON, England—The subscription list for the Anglo-Persian oil issue of £2,000,000 preference and £600,000 ordinary shares has been closed. It is understood that the over-subscription amounted to tenfold.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, January 17-18, March 17-18, May 17-18, July 16-16½, October 15-14. Spot cotton quiet, middling 17.75.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND IRREGULAR

Independent Steels Resumed Last Week's Fluctuations Yesterday, Closing Somewhat Higher

NEW YORK, New York—Independent steel stocks resumed last week's erratic movements in the stock market yesterday and recorded further wide fluctuations. The closing hour, however, showed an improvement in these stocks, and Gulf States Steel, after being 5 points off, rallied and closed about that much higher. Others also rallied in the later dealings. Standard stocks generally yielded to speculative issues, and the close saw the majority of issues off, although downturns were generally small. Oils and equipments were lower. Liberty bonds eased. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 454,300 shares.

The market closed with an easier tone: Gulf States Steel 6½, up ½; American Can 35, up 1; Cuba Cane Sugar preferred 2½, up ¼; United States Steel 5½, off ¼; Royal Dutch of New York 50½, off ¾; Chandler 59½, off ½.

Wide fluctuations in steel stocks, together with trading on a war-time scale in those issues, featured the stock market last week. Led by Gulf States Steel, which recorded sensational upturns, followed by reactions in the closing days of the week, the entire list enjoyed unusual activity, with the first million share day since last June. The fluctuations of steel stocks were undoubtedly largely due to reports of mergers, as may be seen from the fact that Gulf States Steel, which on one day made an extreme advance of 20 points, reacted considerably on a formal denial by Henry Ford that he was to purchase the company.

Merger reports also exerted considerable influence on the sugar stocks, which also were strong and active during the week, although differing from the steel in that no such extreme fluctuations were in evidence. Practically all groups of securities took part in the strong upward movement of the first part of the week, and, although average prices recorded declines in the closing days, these were far from canceling the previous gains. The average price of 20 industrials moved up from 81.23 to 82.53 during the week, while rails advanced from 75.36 to 75.68 and coppers from 31.33 to 32.32.

On the whole, despite the unnatural fluctuations in steel stocks, it may be said that an improvement in fundamental conditions exerted no little influence on the trading.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending January 21, 1922, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
22,600 All Chem	98½	97¾	98½
25,200 Alka Chalmers	45	39¾	44
7,000 Am Beet Sugar	37	32½	36
11,000 Am Bosch	40½	37	37½
18,000 Am Can	124½	124	124½
4,000 Am Express	136½	131½	131½
6,100 Am H & L pfd	62½	59¼	61¾
15,900 Am Int Corp	42	35¾	40¾
12,800 Am Loco	108½	100	108
25,100 Am Smet	48	45¼	47¼
8,700 Am St. P. & O.	23¾	23½	23¾
64,000 Am Sugar	63¾	59¼	66½
29,200 Am Tel. & Tel.	117½	117	117½
26,000 Am Wool	84½	81¾	83¾
61,400 Anaconda	50¾	48½	50
19,400 Atchafson	100	97¾	97¾
86,000 Baldwin	98¾	96¾	97¼
9,600 Bail & Ohio	35¾	34¾	34¾
42,200 Beth Steel	61¾	57¾	59¾
4,600 Burns Bros	119	115½	117¾
24,700 Can Pacific	124½	124	124½
60,000 Cent Leather	83¾	81	82¾
76,800 Chandler	62¾	55¾	60¾
24,100 Corder	25½	23¾	24¾
11,300 Ches & Ohio	57¾	56	56
14,700 C M & St P.	19¾	17¾	18¾
20,200 C M & St P pfd	22½	21	21½
14,100 C N W	65¾	63¾	64¾
60,200 Chile	18¾	16¾	18
35,800 Corn Prods	98¾	97¾	98¾
24,100 Corder	25½	23¾	24¾
86,000 Crucible	85	87¾	86¾
40,200 Cub Am Sug	21	15½	19¾
17,200 Cuba Cane	70	67	69¾
29,700 Cuba Cane pfd	22½	17	22
41,800 Davison Chem	52½	52	54½
18,800 End-Johnson	82	78¾	80¾
20,700 Erie	84	84	84
60,000 Fisk	79½	78	78½
59,600 Gen Asphalt	60¾	57¾	58¾
45,600 Gen Motors	94	91¾	94
9,800 Gen Elec	144½	140	143½
6,400 Goodrich	38¾	36¾	37
6,500 Gt Nor pfd	74	73¾	73¾

135,800 Gulf St. Stl	90¾	87¾	84
27,600 Hupp Mot	14½	13¾	13
5,800 Int Harvester	85¾	82¾	84½
20,500 Int Motor	24	23½	21½
12,500 Int Nickel	12¾	11¾	11½
19,300 Int Paper	50¾	48¾	50
73,200 Kenn Copper	30¾	29¾	30
10,100 Kresge Co	116¾	111¾	115
17,000 Lack Steel	86½	84½	85½
16,800 Lehigh Valley	68¾	65¾	65½
5,700 Louis & Nash	116¾	109¾	112½
21,800 Marine pfd	66¾	64	65½
8,500 Manati Sug	41	35	39¾
14,500 Mex Pet	113¾	110	112½
35,700 Mid St Oil	12¾	11¾	12¾
87,100 Midvale	32¾	30¾	31¾
7,800 Mont Ward	15¾	14¾	14¾
12,100 N Y Central	75¾	74¾	74¾
60,300 New Haven	16¾	15¾	15¾
11,700 Otis Steel	12¾	10¾	12
21,800 Pan Pet A	53¾	51¾	52¾
14,700 Pennsylvania	24¾	23¾	24¾
20,700 Penn Seaboard	9¾	8¾	9¾
35,200 Pierce Arrow	17¾	14¾	16¾
17,400 Pullman Co	113¾	108½	112
44,400 Punta Alegre	27¾	25¾	26¾
4,200 Pure Oil	86¾	85	85¾
22,500 Reading	78	72¾	73¾
42,600 Republic	41	27¾	28¾
22,000 Rep T & S	58¾	52¾	54¾
10,300 Royal Dutch	82¾	80¼	81
4,700 St. L. & S F	22¾	21¾	21¾
16,500 Sears Roebuck	64¾	62¾	63¾
12,000 Seneca	42¾	41¾	41¾
27,700 Sinclair	21	18¾	19¾
19,500 Sloss-Sheffield	44	37¾	42
38,700 So Pacific	82¾	81¾	81¾
5,300 St. Oil of Cal	96¾	84¾	85
2,500 St. Oil of N J	83	77¾	79
2,500 St. Oil of N J pfd	115¾	114¾	115¾
15,100 Stromberg	48¾	38¾	40¾
22,000 Sunbeam	80¾	82¾	82
39,800 Tex Gulf & C	124½	124	124½
40,000 Texas Co	46	44¾	45¾
18,200 Union Oil	20¾	19¾	19¾
16,000 Union Pacific	120¾	124	124
5,300 United Fruit	123¾	124	123¾
19,600 U S Rubber	56¾	54¾	55
184,300 U S Steel	88	83¾	86
16,600 Utah Copper	65¾	63	64¾
74,300 Vanadium	27¾	25¾	26
2,600 Western Union	92½	91½	92
6,300 Western Elec	51¾	50¾	51¾

*See Western.

BRITISH SHIPPING EXTENSION PLANS

Despite Slack Overseas Trade, Shipowners Renewing Services Which Lapsed Since the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England—Despite the slackness in overseas trade, the British shipowners are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet, but are extending their fleets and preparing for the inevitable reaction. Among these the Cunard Company is not behind-hand.

Six new oil-burning liners, of an aggregate tonnage of over 100,000, will form the basis for the renewal in the early spring of services of that company, that have lapsed since the war owing to lack of vessels to maintain them. In addition, the three biggest ships of the fleet will by that time all burn oil fuel.

Of particular importance and interest is the resumption of the direct services between this country and Canada. This service before the war consisted of ships carrying cabin and third-class passengers only, but the idea has been perfected, and the Canadian service will now contain ships of three different types appealing to all types of travelers. The Liverpool-Queenstown-Quebec-Montreal service will be maintained by the Tyrhenia of 17,000 tons, carrying first, second, and third-class passengers, the Ausonia of 15,000 tons, carrying cabin and third-class passengers only.

rying cabin and third-class passengers only. To the London-Canada service the Andania and Antonia have been allocated, both of 15,000 tons and carrying cabin and third-class passengers. Passengers in this service all embark at Southampton, and the ships call at Cherbourg westbound to embark continental passengers, and at Plymouth and Cherbourg eastbound.

All these ships have been designed specially for the Canadian trade, and can carry a big quantity of cargo in addition to a large number of passengers. The popular route between Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston will be reopened by the Laconia of 20,000 tons, which carries three classes of passengers. She is practically a sister ship to the Scythia. The Liverpool-Queenstown-New York service will be strengthened by the inclusion of the Samaria, another sister ship to the Scythia, and there will be practically a weekly sailing from the Mersey to New York. The continental service from Hamburg to New York, hitherto carried out by the Saxonia, will include also the Caronia of 20,000 tons. Pride of place, however, will doubtless go to the express service from Southampton and Cherbourg to New York. By the early spring the Mererania (52,000 tons) and the Mauretania (31,000 tons) will have been converted to oil fuel burners, and the Aquitania (46,000 tons) will carry out a weekly service from the Hampshire port. Prior to the opening of the St. Lawrence for navigation, various ships will call at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In addition to the new ships already mentioned five other vessels are under construction.

TRADE FINANCING PLAN IS ABANDONED

NEW YORK, New York—Efforts to organize the \$100,000,000 foreign trade financing corporation under the Edge law, which have been promulgated by the American Bankers Association, have been abandoned as the present is not considered an opportune time for the formation of such a corporation.

The purpose of the corporation would have been to extend long-term credits in the export trade, and through the sale of debentures, to encourage American investment in foreign securities. The executive committee announces that the organization committee's efforts of the past year have been valuable, and that ultimately they will bear fruit and extensions of long-term credit to foreign buyers of American goods will be made on a large scale.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARED

NEW YORK, New York—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Mahanah Shirt Company it was announced that directors had recommended an increase in the common stock from 200,000 to 300,000 shares, par value \$25. The directors have announced their intention to increase the cash dividend on the common stock to \$2 a share per annum. With the increase in the common stock the directors intend to declare at once to common stockholders a 20 per cent common stock dividend, utilizing for this purpose 40,000 shares of the new stock.

\$25,000,000

Department of the Seine (France)

(comprising Paris and its environs)

Twenty Year 7% External Gold Bonds

Due January 1, 1942

Authorized under Law of September 23, 1919, and by a Decree of the President of the Republic rendered in Council of State, dated January 14, 1922.

NOT SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION DURING FIRST TEN YEARS

Redeemable as a whole, upon 90 days' notice, at the option of the Department, on January 1, 1932, at 100% and accrued interest, or on January 1 of any subsequent year at 100% less 1% per annum for each year after 1932. Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest, and premium in case of anticipated redemption, payable in gold coin of the United States, or of equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, fiscal Agents of the Loan, exempt from all taxes, stamp duties, transfer and other duties or deductions of any nature, present or future, levied by the Government, the Departments, Municipalities or other French authorities whatever they may be. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500.

The Bonds are to be the direct general obligation of the Department of the Seine, which is by far the greatest in wealth and population of the 89 Departments into which France is subdivided and which comprises the City of Paris and its residential and industrial suburbs. The General Council of the Department, an elected body, votes the annual budget, which is confirmed by Decree of the President of the Republic. Taxation and borrowings by the Department are subject to the sanction of the French Government.

The Department agrees, and the bonds will so state, that so long as any of the bonds of this issue shall be outstanding, it will not create any mortgage or lien or other charge upon any of its property or revenues, unless such mortgage, lien or charge shall expressly provide that the bonds of this issue outstanding shall, ratably with any other indebtedness which such mortgage, lien or charge may be given to secure, be entitled to the security afforded by, and be secured by such mortgage, lien or charge.

The Department has obtained assurance from the Government of the French Republic, that, while any of the bonds of this issue are outstanding, no obstacle will be placed in the way of the Department regarding the purchase and remittance of the necessary funds to enable the Department to fulfill its obligations in respect thereof.

The service of the loans of the Department is met out of the Department's general income, which is mainly derived from (a) certain Government and Municipal subventions and contributions, and (b) the proceeds of the taxes known as "centimes additionnels," levied annually by authority of Parliament and collected together with other Government and Municipal taxes.

The General Council of the Department is under statutory obligation to levy annually such an amount as may be necessary to balance the Department's yearly budget. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Department for 1921 each amount to Frs. 350,000,000. The Departmental taxation per capita for 1921 was only about Frs. 44 per annum.

According to the last official estimate, made in 1910, the value of the lands and buildings situated in the Department amounted to approximately Frs. 20,700,000,000, and the annual rental values of such properties, upon which are based the assessments for taxation, to approximately Frs. 1,470,000,000. On present day valuations, these figures would be very considerably exceeded. The outstanding debt of the Department on December 31, 1921, amounted to approximately Frs. 984,000,000, and the annual charge for interest and amortization to approximately Frs. 77,870,000. In addition to this, the Department provides for annuities in respect of the newly acquired local transportation systems, amounting to approximately Frs. 92,520,000.

The present issue of \$25,000,000 Twenty Year 7% External Gold Bonds in New York and of £3,000,000 (equivalent to about \$12,500,000) Thirty Year 7% Sinking Fund Sterling Bonds which have been purchased by Messrs. Helbert, Waggs & Co., Ltd., of London, and associates, and are expected to be issued shortly in London, will constitute the only external debts of the Department and will increase the total debt, at present rates of exchange, by approximately Frs. 450,000,000, for which the charges for interest and amortization, at present rates of exchange, will amount to approximately Frs. 33,500,000 per annum. Calculated at approximately the present rates of exchange this brings the total debt up to Frs. 1,434,000,000, involving a total annual charge for interest and amortization of approximately Frs. 144,000,000.

The present Loan and the above mentioned Sterling Loan are being contracted to provide funds for capital expenditures for the betterment and extension of the newly acquired transportation systems and thus will be utilized entirely for productive purposes.

The above information is taken from a letter from the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, addressed to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned. As the letter has in part been transmitted by cable, it is subject to correction.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds, subject to allotment at 90½% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

At the offering price the Bonds yield 7.95% to maturity. If the Bonds are redeemed before maturity the yield increases gradually to a maximum of 8¼% if redeemed on January 1, 1932, the first redemption date.

The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice, to reject any application, to allot a smaller amount than applied for and to make allotments in their uncontrolled discretion.

Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, against delivery of temporary bonds or certificates, deliverable if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned and subject to approval of counsel.

Kuhn, Loeb &

CONSTITUTION MAY UNDERGO CHANGES

Bill Before Australian Parliament, Providing for a Convention in Which to Deal With Subject, Elicits Conflicting Opinions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's Constitution is not to be thrown into the melting pot. By the aid of the political heat engendered by a federal convention and a referendum, it is to be brought to the state at which it may be reshaped to fit modern needs. At present the clash of opinions on the form of the constitution is so marked that not much progress has been made toward its remodeling.

There is a bill before the federal Parliament making provision for a national convention for the purpose of the revision of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and with few exceptions the leaders of public opinion agree upon the necessity for changing the present instrument of government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has before him the necessity for taking under the wing of the central government the two great activities of industry and commerce.

Others intend to use the convention to obtain unification, instead of federation, and in this connection there are those who wish to see Australia cut up into much smaller divisions. Sir James Mitchell, the Premier of Western Australia, has looked to this convention as a probable means of salvation for the smaller states, "a means of reaping them from a financial and economic bondage that is hampering their progress and threatens to strangle them entirely."

Mr. Hughes' convention bill has had at least this merit, that it has united all sections in a federal dissent as to its method of representation. As placed before Parliament the bill provides that the convention shall consist of 111 members, of whom 75 shall be chosen by the electors of members of the House of Representatives, 15 by the members of the federal Parliament (15 by the House of Representatives and six by the Senate), and 15 by the parliaments of the six states, three members being elected by each state Parliament. Each electoral division for the House of Representatives would return one member of the convention. Within 30 days after the proclamation of the act the Governor-General must issue writs for the election of members.

The convention must be held within four months after the date appointed for its first meeting and will report to the Governor-General the alterations which it considers desirable in the Constitution. This report will be laid before both houses of the federal Parliament and within 15 sitting days thereafter the Prime Minister must introduce legislation for the alteration of the Constitution as recommended by the convention. The final decision as to the alteration of the Constitution will rest with the people of Australia at a special referendum.

Led by Dr. Earle Page, the Federal Country Party is fighting for a wholly elective convention. It proposes that each state shall be divided into five constituencies, each returning three members, and that the present electors for the House of Representatives shall be grouped as closely as possible in making the constituencies. The representation of a system of proportional representation in connection with the election is also urged, and it is hoped that in this way not only the city and the country but all parties and interests will receive due representation.

Saving \$100,000

Another point of view is taken by the Parliamentary Labor Party which argues that the whole plan for holding a convention is a waste of public money. Under the present bill it is probable that the election of members of the convention will cost more than \$100,000, and the subsequent referendum another \$100,000. Official Labor claims that no one is better fitted to deal with the suggested alterations to the Constitution than the members of the federal Parliament itself, who have had close experience in its working. By substituting Parliament for the convention there would be a saving of \$100,000.

It is generally recognized that the convention will develop into a party assemblage resembling the present federal Parliament. Few members of the central Parliament could afford to allow candidates to be elected to the convention from their own constituency. The convention election would therefore resemble a general election.

Dr. Page has announced his intention of attempting to amend the convention bill so that the convention will consist of 72 members elected directly by the electors of the various states, each state being divided into four electoral divisions and three members being elected for each division, the proportional system being used.

Criticism of the Hughes Bill has not been confined to Parliament. The Premier of Western Australia declares that he refuses to take the bill seriously in its present form, as it dashes all his hopes regarding the convention. Mr. Barwell, the Premier of South Australia, strongly opposes the proposal for giving representation to the Commonwealth Parliament. On his motion the state Parliament has adopted a resolution declaring the bill unreasonable and asserting that the convention should consist of an equal number of representatives of each state, similarly elected.

The Labor Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Dunlop, questions the necessity for any amendment of the present Constitution, which, he contends, has worked fairly well in many

respects; nor does he think that the time is opportune for making alterations in state boundaries. If a convention is to be called, he suggests that a certain number of members be selected from each state Parliament to work in conjunction with a certain number of members of the federal Parliament representing all parties.

Mr. Hughes' Compromise

These various criticisms have had their effect on the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who informed the House of Representatives—when moving the second reading of the bill—that he was prepared, if the House so desired, to sacrifice the direct representation of the Commonwealth and state parliaments and make the convention purely a people's one. One fundamental that he was determined to stand firm upon was that of representation of the people. If the House desired to cut out parliamentary representation and provide for 75 elected delegates, he would not object; he did not insist on the payment of delegates, but if the people were to have absolute freedom of choice, then the delegates should be paid for their services.

The Prime Minister said that he had been disappointed at the hostility shown to the bill, and he did not see why it was condemned except that they desired the convention for different reasons. His own idea was to get for the Commonwealth the trade and commerce powers and the power over industry. A good deal of the hostility came from those who wished equal representation for the states. He did not agree with these critics. Surely 1,000,000 people meant more than 100,000, and surely they must listen to the majority of the people. Personally he would not abolish the safeguard of equal representation in the Senate.

While an attempt will be made to put the Convention Bill through Parliament before the close of the session, the fact that Dr. Page intends to press his amendment, in spite of the concessions offered by the Prime Minister, points strongly to the shelving of the measure for this session.

POLAND SLOWLY IS BEING REIMBURSED

Bolsheviki Make at Least a Beginning Toward Fulfillment of the Terms of the Riga Treaty

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WARSAW, Poland.—At last, after long waiting, the Bolshevik Government is beginning to enter on the path of at least partly fulfilling the obligations undertaken by it at the signing of the Riga Treaty.

The first installment for the railway rolling stock due to Poland was to have been paid in precious stones. Unfortunately, in the valuation of these enormous difficulties have presented themselves, and when it came to the payment itself a scandalous revelation showed that a great abuse had occurred in the Treasury Department, which resulted in bringing to justice a large number of Soviet functionaries. Thirty-five people were shot, amongst them chiefs of the department and some "experts."

Valuation Made Difficult

In consequence of this a new difficulty arose. Through the execution of so many specialists it was impossible to complete the valuation of the articles assigned for payment to the Polish state. The first to realize this situation was Mr. Wotkow, the vice-president of the Economic Council, and, knowing that without these people it was impossible to complete the transaction, he endeavored to stop the executions, but on arriving at the prison in the morning for the purpose of intervention, he found they had already been shot.

This condition of affairs prevented the valuation taking place in Moscow, therefore the Polish experts, Messrs. Rucyski and Rutstein, will travel with the Soviet transport of gold to Warsaw, where the valuation will take place in the building of the Polish Treasury. In the present installment half of the sum due is said to be in pure gold. In general the transport was not fortunate. When the wagon with these treasures arrived at the Russian frontier station, Niegorski, the authorities announced they would not permit it to pass into Poland, and the intervention of the Russian Legation in Warsaw was necessary before the frontier authorities would submit.

Poles Reclaim Goods

The hard work of the Polish Commission in Moscow has also at last resulted in obtaining the return of some of Poland's historical monuments of the past. A train has started containing the furniture taken from the Polish former royal palaces in Warsaw and the famous picture of Matyja, "Grünwald."

Gradually, also, Poland is beginning to extract from the Bolsheviki some private properties. What Poland has succeeded in obtaining up to the present, however, does not unconditionally prove sufficient good will on the part of the Soviets, and only the future will show whether they have really entered on a policy of loyalty carrying out all the obligations of the Riga Treaty.

BOND ISSUE FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The state treasurer's office has been authorized to sell \$5,000,000 school bonds at 4 1/2 per cent or \$2,500,000 at 5 per cent. A Charlotte (North Carolina) bank has offered to take the entire issue of the 5 per cent bonds. The money derived from the sale of these North Carolina state bonds will go toward the construction of high school buildings in counties which now have no standard high schools. This is another step on the part of North Carolina to increase the efficiency of its public school system.

RACIAL PROBLEM IN BELGIUM DEVELOPS

Some Change, It Is Believed, Will Have to Be Made in the National Constitution to Satisfy Flemish Aspirations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—That the fortunes of Belgium are bound up with the fortunes of Great Britain has been proved in practice over and over again, though never with such dramatic effect as in 1914. Nevertheless hardly any interest is apparently being taken by England in the present political situation which is shaking the little state at this moment. Whatever comments have been made in the British press strike one as pro-Flemish, an attitude which inclines to the assumption that the breaking up of Belgium is a condition more or less imminent.

But, it may be asked, is this the true perspective in which to look at the Flemish question? The perfect agreement and sympathy of different races forming an independent nation are not essential to its unity. If the present chaos in eastern Europe were not so complete one could give examples. But there are two under the British Crown—Canada and South Africa. The French and the British in the one case, and the Dutch and the British in the other, see many questions at acute angles. So do many great parties in modern states where racialism is absent. The trouble is, of course, that racialism, almost invariably gives to differences, at any rate, the appearance of intense bitterness, and so it may be in Belgium.

Parliament More Flemish

It is quite true that the recent general election has returned a Parliament more Flemish than its predecessor, and the first in which the Flemish question was the dominant issue. On both sides it was too fiercely contested. But above the tumult less sign was seen of separatism in Flemish nationalism than of a desire to achieve equality under the Belgian Crown. In the circumstances it was natural, and the wonder is that it did not mature long ago.

Belgians, whether Flemings or Walloons, resent the fact that people in Great Britain should describe the movement as threatening the stability of their country. They are, however, partly to blame themselves. For in the heat of the struggle for and against the bill of last September, by which Flemish was placed on an equal footing throughout the territory and administration of Belgium, much was said that gave a wrong impression of the real feeling of both parties. But the real feeling of both parties is that nothing was said that could lead an unbiased person to take it for granted that Flemish nationalism is anti-national.

Only mischief-makers, Belgians who love their country, say, could connect the legitimate aims of the Flemings with separatism. The writer has talked with moderate members of both sides, and neither lend support to such a view. The Flemings, like other people with a grievance, are feeling the world unrest, and agitating for their removal; but they are not working on anti-national, as well as on party lines, which is what is being reported of them in certain circles abroad.

Lessons Taught by War

That is to say, it is denied that Belgium's attitude toward Holland over the Welling dispute, or the French action in moving troops on Frankfurt last year, or the Franco-Belgian Treaty, have lent any fire to Flemish nationalism, or that it insists on close cooperation with Holland as a counterpoise to the alliance with France. On the contrary, Flemings as well as Walloons feel that the lessons of the war must be taken to heart, and Belgium as far as possible should provide for her security in case of emergency.

Up to 1914 she trusted to neutrality, which was guaranteed by the powers, and in the hour of need it failed her. As Flemings and Walloons shared equally in the martyrdom of the Belgian Government, which is, therefore, national. On the internal policy of the country there is, apparently, no such unanimity, which demands a settlement of the Flemish question so as to remove racial differences.

Walloons and Flemings in War

One has disappeared with the recognition of equality as between French and Flemish. But the Flemings complain that the bill drafted for the purpose was carried in the teeth of violent opposition, although the ban on their language imposed on them social and economic disadvantages. In the war, too, they say that the system led to such a grave disproportion between the number of Walloons on the staff and in other services behind the lines and the number of Flemings who were combatants that the memory still rankles.

To say, however, that the "idea of separation is alive in Belgium" as some people do, is, according to the moderate Belgian, wild exaggeration. But he does admit that some change may have to be made in the Constitution of his country to satisfy legitimate Flemish aspirations. He denies that the "two sections of the population are separated by a clear-cut language boundary, while they both touch kindred people toward whom they are attached, and among whom they would find a ready home." In his view the situation is not so

simple as that. Nor will he agree that "the Walloons are much more attached to France than the Flemings to Holland." Belgium means a great deal more to her sons of either race, he believes, than extremists at home, or critics sympathetic to them abroad are inclined to think. Her unity as a nation has been sanctified by untold suffering, and because her example in the early stages of the war was a beacon to the West, her memory is gloriously associated with the triumph of civilization against overwhelming odds.

If Belgium before 1914 meant much, it means infinitely more now, and so the moderate Belgian believes that he represents a larger body of opinion. Flemish and Walloon, than the extremists, and that he is not likely to see his country dismembered by the creation of "an autonomous Flanders," without doing his best by persuasion, and an honest endeavor to conciliate racial feeling, even if before the war Mr. Destree, a member of the former Cabinet, did suggest in his "Lettre au Roi" the break-up of Belgium. The bonds which unite it are stronger than they were then, since they are now linked by common sacrifices.

MARK MASONRY'S SPLENDID ADVANCE

Warrants for 10 New Lodges Granted Within Short Period for Britain and Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—Frederick Malcolm La Mothe, who succeeded the Earl of Raglan as provincial grand master of the Isle of Man, has been appointed second deamster of the Isle of Man, an office familiar to all readers of Hall Caine's works. Mr. La Mothe is one of the best known of Manx lawyers and is recognized as an able and painstaking practitioner. He has also taken an active and leading part in all public affairs in the northern district of the island. For many years he has been a prominent figure in the Masonic life of the island, especially in St. Maughol Lodge of which he is a past master.

Mark Masonry continues not only to progress but at a rate based on the rules of geometrical progression. Warrants have been granted for 10 additional lodges within three months, one to meet in the Transvaal, one at Buenos Aires, six in the provinces, and two in London. There have also been issued 735 Mark and 171 Royal Ark Mariner certificates, bringing up the totals to 86,122 and 17,054 respectively. Lord Kensington has been appointed provincial grand master for South Wales; Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook in the same capacity for Hampshire and Isle of Wight; while Sir William Hughes-Hunter has been reappointed provincial grand master for North Wales and Frederick Charles Loney as district grand master for Natal.

Warrant for a Preceptory

In Masonic Knight Templary the Duke of Connaught as grand master has issued a warrant for the establishment of the North Queensland preceptory No. 200; to meet at Townsville and Cairns, Queensland. Dr. George Norman, deputy grand master and great seneschal of Ireland, has been appointed representative of the Great Priory of England near the Great Priory of Ireland in succession to Sir Charles Cameron, and Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell to be the representative of England near the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada in place of W. H. White, past grand master and grand chancellor of Canada. In 1915 a fund was formed called the Knight Templar War Relief Fund and the executive committee of the Masonic War Relief Association of the United States, who had already started a similar fund, contributed £1566. No application for relief having been made the American chairman was informed and the sum subscribed has been returned but the Council desire to record their gratitude to the brethren of the United States for their fraternal generosity.

Warrants for 39 new lodges have been granted by the Grand Lodge during the past three months. Seven of these will meet in London, 27 in the provinces, and one each at Jamaica, East Africa, Madras, Punjab, Hong Kong, and Burma. Two hundred guineas have also been voted by Grand Lodge to the Board of Benevolence for distribution among such charities as the board may select.

A Mark Lodge of some importance has just been consecrated by Sir Vassar Vassar-Smith, deputy grand master, assisted by Lord Gisborough and other grand lodge officers. It will be known as the Connaught Army and Navy Mark Lodge, No. 748. Colonel C. W. Napier-Clavering, provincial grand master for Northumberland, was installed as the first master.

Burslem's Handsome Temple

It is claimed that the Freemasons of Burslem have the most handsome temple in the Province of Staffordshire. The whole suite of rooms has recently been completed, and they have been designed not so much for present requirements as for future needs. Two-thirds of the work was completed before the high war rates came into operation. The deputy provincial grand master, G. C. Keit, in opening the building, while congratulating the brethren upon the tremendous advances made of late years by the craft, reminded them that the maintenance of its tenets was the goal at which they aimed rather than numerical progress. If the members would carry the tenets and teachings acquired in the lodge outside in their business and other relationships it would create a fuller trust.

Cornish and Devon brethren are go-

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ing to great lengths in their support of the provincial grand master of Cornwall in his chairmanship of the next festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. They are now negotiating with the Great Western Railway Company for the running of a special "Masonic" train all the way from Penzance to London solely for Freemasons who wish to attend the festival.

Benevolent Fund Successful

The benevolent fund of the Order of the Secret Monitor, which has now 50 branches in various parts of the world, has just held its seventeenth annual festival, resulting in a collection which has only once before been exceeded, and that in 1920, when the recorder, W. J. Spratling, was chairman. Here again the fact that Charles Edward Keyser is chairman of the benevolent fund accounts, perhaps, for much of its success.

The members of the Sir Edward Clarke Lodge, named after the celebrated barrister, have decided to give a prize at the City of London College for such foreign language as the master of the lodge shall select "as a mark of esteem, a tribute to an excellent Mason, a compliment to the country of his birth, a token of appreciation of one who speaks our language not only copiously and fluently, but with all the advantages of force and eloquence, and to show in a small way our respect and practical affection for one who is an honor to our city and an ornament to our lodge."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE SEASON IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The theater season in the capital of Spain has developed with unexpected brilliancy; not for long past has there been a stronger flow of production or such a high standard of merit maintained. Last winter Madrid was relying mainly for its theatrical interests on exotic enterprises; there were companies from the Argentine, Germany and various other places, and translations of famous French and British plays were a strong feature at one or two of the best houses. This season is thoroughly Spanish; hardly a representation of a foreign play has been made, and the work of the Spanish dramatists in some cases has been excellent—appreciably better than their average.

Pedro Muñoz Seca has been forward with two new plays. He is experimenting with what are to him new methods and expressions, and his admirers have certain fears for him. The Quinteros have given something new and are just about to stage their promised completion of the unfinished play of Pío Baroja, Enrique Borrás doing the playing, and several of the authors of the more serious kind have been in the lists.

There is inevitably a general feeling of satisfaction but, with it all, the close students of Spanish drama, its tendencies and its possibilities, cannot help feeling once again that a new school of authors is needed, one that will break away from all the old traditions, and especially from that of almost lightning production and the writing of several plays in a year, and concentrate on some solid stuff that should speak of Spain. At a time when they are teaching patriotism in the schools, and every man of affairs in the country from the King downward realizes the overwhelming necessity of establishing a better idea of big and historic Spain in the public thought, and fostering the national as against the merely regional spirit, it does seem that what might be done by the theater almost better than in any other way is not being done.

The state makes some subsidies for art and literature; it ought to do something in this special direction. It should in particular offer a really great prize for an historical dramatic work, based on real historic event and incident—with the usual poetic and dramatic license permitted—in Spain, with famous personages, as the characters, kings and queens usually being better than others for such business. Is there a country in Europe better adapted to such employment? But the older monarchs, however long they may have departed, always seem to be held as somewhat sacrosanct in regard to these affairs. A really big play, written and constructed in the grand or Shakespearean manner, if done well enough, would surely draw at one of the best theaters as nothing else. There is the desire for such work, but no response from authors who are continually engaged with comparative trifles.

Recently there have been celebrations in remembrance of that remarkable monarch of the dim past, Alfonso el Sabio, and what a character here for dramatic treatment. The history seems to cry aloud for dramatization. Perhaps it is the actors' fault as much as the author's. It is the man who might be great in such work, and he has had thoughts about it, but little more than thoughts. There is, of course, Ricardo Calvo, engaged upon the classics all the time, but it seems now that he will never strike out in any new direction—besides which, one questions whether he would really be strong enough for anything of the kind. It is because the present season is so fair that one feels the more how splendid it might be, for Spain, if it were set with some such jewel as this.

Perhaps the players have been more responsible for the present successes than the authors, indeed almost certainly they have, by the conglomerate of the most eminent that has taken place in the capital. Margarita Xirgu has only just departed, and now, beside Enrique Borrás, who continues with a great success at the Centro, one of the newest and best theaters in Madrid, and the Español (with Ricardo Calvo and Carmen Moragas), the Lark, the Elvira and some of the other leading houses at their best, Guerrero-Mendoza has come back. The last named event is in itself nearly enough to make a season, for when Fernando Diaz de Mendoza and his brilliant wife, Maria Guerrero, whose talent never seems to fade, are at the Principe, the whole of theaterland in the capital has a different atmosphere about it.

of them is to be missing from the company now, and that is Carlos Diaz de Mendoza y Guerrero. At the beginning of the present serious army campaign in Morocco he manifested a desire to join the forces and go out there. It was not practicable for him to do so then, but now it is, and he is joining the Wad Ras regiment.

The company submits a highly interesting program, with several strong novelties for the new season at the Principe. Especially there are three new plays, produced during their foreign tour, which are anticipated with keen interest, for they have been received apparently with rapture in Mexico, the Argentine, Uruguay, Colombia and Cuba, which may, of course, mean anything or nothing, but probably means something. One of these is a work entitled "Eborá" by Eduardo Marquina, another is "El caudal de los hijos" by Lopez Pinillos, and the third is "La dama del argino" by Fernandez Ardavin. These will be supported by other new plays, one of which is by Benevise and is as yet without a title, while others are "La perdida" by Enrique Gaele Veloso, "Aun cantan el ciego de España" in verse by Marquina, "La farsa" and "Dentro de un siglo" by Pedro Muñoz Seca, "La hidalguilla" by José Rincón Lascano, "La lucernera" by Enrique Rodríguez Larreta, and some translations and adaptations from French and other foreign works.

Margarita Xirgu will be away from Spain for some time. Before she left Madrid a brilliant social function was held in her honor at the Cuban legation in Havana. The minister, Mr. García Ichú, and his daughter did the honors, the first secretary of the legation, Mr. Pichardo, and the staff assisting, while there was an impressive attendance of Madrid society. The Marquesas de Prado Ameno, Santa Coloma and Alta Gracia, the Condesa de Lombrillo, the ministers of Chili and Uruguay and various other persons of consequence were among the company. La Xirgu delighted them with a few recitations in which her dramatic powers were well expressed.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT BLAYDS"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Truth About Blays," by A. A. Milne, presented at the Globe Theater, London. The cast: Oliver Blays.....Norman McKinnel Isabel.....Irene Vanbrugh Marlon Blays-Conway.....Irene Royce William Blays-Conway.....Dion Boucicault Oliver Blays-Conway.....J. H. Hobbs Septimus Blays-Conway.....Faith Celli A. L. Royce.....Jon Swinley Parsons.....Ethel Wellesley

LONDON, England.—Mr. A. A. Milne, it is evident, means sooner or later to be taken seriously as a dramatist; and although in his latest play there are many gleams of the easy wit, delicate fancy, and sunny humor that have so endeared his work to many English playgoers, "The Truth About Blays" certainly strikes a note of deeper feeling, and reveals much more serious purpose than do any of its predecessors. Should the pursue this vein, some no doubt will soon be longing after such dainty fantasies as "The Romantic Age," or satires so gentle as "Mr. Pim." But there is always room upon our stage for sterner dramatic work of the high literary quality that Mr. Milne can give, and we must not too hastily regret his serious ambitions. In this instance, however, the author's success is only partial, for his new play, though handled with much cleverness, suffers from one grave defect, the improbability and the unsympathetic nature of its central motive.

Oliver Blays is a great poet—a contemporary, a friend and a last survivor of those dominant Victorians, Carlyle, Tennyson, Meredith, and Swinburne, all of whom he knew personally and well. Blays has gained wealth, as well as fame; and rules with a kindly tyranny over the other inmates of the West End mansion in which he is living, well cared for by his daughter, who has forsaken marriage that she may devote herself to his service—and by his son-in-law, and secretary and biographer to be, the pompous sycophantic and futile William Blays-Conway.

On his birthday, Blays held court, a venerable figure, bearded, patriarchal, and majestic. One by one the family offer to him their respectful congratulations: and Royce, the critic, presents an address from the younger writers of the day. The veteran talks well and easily. In the second act Oliver Blays has passed away, and on more the family are gathered in the hall of the mansion. The daughter has a communication to make to them. It is that her father's life has been an imposture, that he has written no poetry at all—excepting only one slight volume, which was a failure—and that all the other poems published under Blays' name were the work of a friend of long ago who had left the manuscripts in his companion's care.

This announcement, of course, spreads consternation throughout the family. There is wide division of opinion. The daughter is for divulging the whole truth to the world; nor will she touch another penny of the family money that is no longer rightly hers. The others—as they perceive the effect of the disclosures upon their own individual lives—adopt varying points of view; the most recalcitrant of them all is Secretary William, who has shone for so many years in the reflected glory of the great man, that he cannot face the unwelcome fact, nor the adoption of any such heroic measures as Isabel proposes. Besides, the thing cannot be true! How could all those genuine Victorian giants have failed to unmask Blays, if he had indeed been what he is now said to be? "It is quite simple," explains the

daughter. "Father had his qualities—the grand manner, a gift of talk; and then there were the books."

But William and the others are not to be so easily silenced. Soon the word "hallucination" is passing from mouth to mouth; and when a little later the real poet will turn up, leaving "everything" to Oliver Blays, who gave me everything, it is enough. A paragraph that had been written for the newspapers is torn up and "The Truth About Blays" is never published to the world. The biography will appear instead, and there will be no need for heroic measures.

This curious effort in satirical comedy is acted with more than usual skill, first honors perhaps going to Mr. Norman McKinnel who, in the short though vitally important part of Blays, carried out perfectly the author's evident intention, and—most skillfully made up—suggested with fine truth of manner and of appearance the quiet intellectual dignity of the man big enough "to carry it off." Mr. Dion Boucicault, too, inclined to be extravagant during his opening lines, gave a lifelike picture of the pompous, fussy, fatuous little hero-worshiper—a study full of character and of freedom but halting always on the right side of caricature. Miss Vanbrugh, as the devoted daughter, was not quite so perfectly suited in a rôle much more emotional than those usually written by Mr. Milne. That fact perhaps explains why the part of Isabel struck one as being less naturally conceived than the others, and in consequence harder effectively to act; with the result that the actress was led rather to force the big scene in which she announces her momentous discovery. Her work, nevertheless, as always, was full of naturalness, beauty and charm.

Oliver and Septimus Blays-Conway, the grandson and granddaughter, were both capably played by Mr. Jack Hobbs and Miss Faith Celli, the latter fully maintaining her reputation as an adept exponent of the very modern girl. Mr. Jon Swinley, critic and lover, played equally well in both capacities, and Miss Irene Royce, as the simple-minded wife, completed a thoroughly competent cast. Granted the possibility of his theme, the play marks a distinct advance in the development of Mr. Milne's dramatic power, and its clear characterization, racy dialogue, and blend of humor and pathos will probably continue to please audiences for a long time to come.

THE CHEN KWANG THEATER IN PEKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—With the opening some few days ago of the Chen Kwang Theater, Peking saw its first thoroughly modern and up-to-date yet at the same time wholly Chinese cinema. Built in a European style with the imposing front and interior decorations common to such theaters the world over, the Chinese building has a good-sized stage, large gallery, and accommodations for some three thousand spectators. Stepping from a typical Peking street into a typical American moving picture house is a rather startling change of which the incongruity is heightened by the Chinese audience and the American films.

The interior is wholly foreign but there are a number of characteristics of which the most striking is the rigid division on one side of the orchestra in which all Chinese women must sit. The Chinese management, wishing to be truly progressive, had made no such arrangements but was forced to bow to custom and separate the men and women. The much-feared want of proper heating also follows Chinese custom for in the native theaters the desirability of warmth is not taken into consideration. All signs, the numbering of the seats, the tickets of admission, are in Chinese characters, for while foreigners are admitted, the theater is for the Chinese.

One picture thrown on the screen are all American, for China has not yet advanced to that point of western culture whereby Chinese pictures are taken and exhibited. Captions are also unfortunately in English, through necessity not choice, but this drawback is done away with by the Chinese interpreter who announces to the house not only native equivalents to the literary expressions of the caption writer, but who also interprets the action on the screen to the sometimes bewildered spectators. The regular program of every movie house in America is exhibited.

Although a good-sized audience gathers at the new theater for every performance, moving pictures are still new in China outside of the treaty ports and a vast field for the promoter lies open. The great deterrent to Chinese going to the movies is the expense. The Chinese coolie, with wages measured in cents rather than dollars, can scarcely indulge in moving picture parties. When the taste has been fully developed and the price brought down, there can be no doubt of the popularity of the cinema and doubtless these same coolies will scrimp to attend an occasional show. In the meantime the educated Chinese is studying in this new school and those who have been introduced to it are already devotees. Their enthusiasm and enjoyment at shows today is in marked contrast to the indifference of the foreigner who has learned through many lessons that all will be well in the last reel no matter what complications may develop in the first four.

The Chinese will be able to bring to the movie a love of acting and of the theater which goes back indefinitely into Chinese history. It was at the time of the Yuan Dynasty in the thirteenth century that drama was first really introduced into China, being brought by the Mongols in their invasions under the great khans, Kubla

Khan probably had theatricals in his court and Marco Polo in his famous visit to Cathay, when Peking was the capital of his empire, must have seen Chinese court plays. Under the Ming, the next succeeding dynasty, drama was more fully developed and some 500 plays are supposed to have been written. Ever since that time the love of the theater has grown in China and today not only in the cities but throughout the country it is an important institution in the eyes of the people.

Outside of the cities the Chinese theater is nothing more than a temporary structure with an entirely open stage erected for the representations of rural theatrical companies who travel about from village to village. The wandering players perform wherever they can get engagements, which are usually when the villagers have united to raise the necessary money, or when some rich citizen gives his community a performance as the result of a vow given to some divinity. The play is often the celebration of a good harvest or of a timely rain. It is always of inordinate length, has little scenery, parts are spoken virtually unintelligibly to ears that have not acquired Chinese, and all in all is of little interest to a foreigner, though a source of the keenest pleasure to the Chinese.

It is on this experience that moving pictures must be developed in China, and with these plays that the films must at present compete. It will be long before the moving picture extends to the country village, but it is already making great headway in the cities. There is little doubt of its potential popularity and the opening of a theater on such a large scale and with such remarkably good equipment as that of the Chen Kwang Theater of Peking, is ample evidence that China is adding to her own more imported institution.

ROMANTIC DRAMA

An Interview With Sir John Martin Harvey

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"You want my views on costume drama?" said Sir John Martin Harvey, with an expression of humorous amazement. "What is costume drama? Is there such a thing? Surely, for all who take a more serious view of the stage the play must stand or fall on its value as a play and not be docketed into 'styles' like the contents of a shop of ready-made clothing."

"Perhaps it would be better to use the term 'romantic drama,'" the visitor ventured.

"Romantic drama! But surely all drama is romantic! Even that of the so-called realistic school. It always seems to me a great joke that the authors of realistic plays do not see that their point of view is just as romantic as any other! What is there in the world more romantic than truth? What dramatist ever invented incidents more marvelous than those that we can all tell as a part, if not of our own experience, then at least of our personal knowledge. Every play is a romantic drama if the author knows his business. It is just the faculty of seeing the romance of real life that makes the dramatist. I think it would be hard to find any successful playwright who had not that quality and whose works were not marked by the possession of it."

"Then you have no preference for plays, the action of which is supposed to pass in 'olden times'?" asked the visitor, who was learning to frame questions a little more "by the book."

"Why should I have? The only qualities that are essential are that a play shall be well written and that it shall lend itself to stage production. Those qualities are to be found in every type of play, if the author has the necessary talent; if he has not, his failure would be as dire, no matter what clothes his scenes wore. Oh, you think there is a difference in old-world dress, do you? There may be, if it is gracefully worn, but the actor who can wear old-world costume well is a man of sufficient grace to look well in anything, and an old-world dress worn by an actor or actress who is not able to move properly on the stage is even more unsightly than the appearance of the same actor or actress in modern clothes."

"What is your opinion of historical plays?" the visitor asked. "Do you think their present popularity will last?"

"Historical plays?" said Sir John blankly. "Historical—Oh, yes, of course, you mean the two or three plays that have lately loomed on our horizon of which the central figure is some historical personage?" The visitor had to admit that Sir John had scored a neat point. "Well," continued Sir John, "I do not myself think that, because certain dramatists have written plays round a real person of interest or charm that a taste for 'historical plays' can exactly be attributed to the long-suffering public. They delight in any play that is written round a central figure of interest and charm. It really makes no difference whether he has an historic label or not; the great thing is that he must, in himself, have power to hold their sympathy and attention during the progress of the play. You will not get me to admit that any one sort of play is more popular or more likely to be successful than any other, and the proof that it is not the type of play but each play's independent merit which draws the public to the theater, is that if a manager makes the mistake of thinking that because a play with an historical lead has been a success, other plays with historical leads will also succeed, the first had play of that type that he puts on will fail. 'So with plays of any type. We

always find that, after a play of a so-called type has been a success, we receive a number of plays which are more or less, copies of that play and sometimes some of these will be attractive enough to encourage managers to put them on. If they are good in themselves, they will succeed, but if they are not in themselves attractive, nothing can make them so. We always hear a success explained by certain people as 'all due to the production' or to the advertising or to some other detail of the whole managerial venture, but that is simply because no play, not even the most beautiful ever written, appeals to every one and those people who do not admire it cannot understand that others do honestly enjoy it, but, taking it for granted that every one must agree with their own opinion of the play, they seek for the cause of its success outside the play itself."

"Yes, I quite see that," said the visitor. "It is always hard to believe that others have tastes and likings different from one's own. I suppose sometimes find it hard to understand why an author has written a certain play at all."

"No, I think I can usually see in my mind's eye the play he wanted to write," said Sir John, smiling. "Young authors cannot be expected to grasp the difference between the play in their mind and the play they actually put on paper all at once, but it is often comparatively simple to see where their technique has failed to keep pace with their intention. What really vexes me is that they send me so many plays to read when I am overwhelmed with the business of production. If they would only send to me when I have a little leisure! When I am in the country, for instance, I am always willing to read plays carefully and give young dramatists every attention, but plays come on me in bushels just when it is practically impossible for me to read anything and it grieves me, both for their authors' sakes and for my own. Two of the most important things for a young dramatist to learn is when to approach a manager with a play and what to say to approach with each particular play. It means, of course, careful study of managerial arrangements, but, after all, the press give full publicity to all our plans and it should not be difficult to guess the right moment. I am not saying this in any grumbling spirit. On the contrary, it is because I should like to read all the plays that are sent to me, with due care that I wish they did not come at times when my work is taking up every moment of my days."

"I presume you get an exceptional number of plays, Sir John, because every author must wish his play to have a run to equal that of 'The Only Way'." By the way, what is your opinion of long runs? Do you share the idea that they are bad for the actor's art?"

"On the contrary, I think a long run is most instructive. Of course, if you are foolish enough to think, after you have played a part a few times, that you have done all that can be done with it, a long run is merely stultifying, but if you approach a part in the right spirit you will always find something more to be learnt from it and so your work on that part will in itself prove an education. An author whose work grows on me tremendously the more I play it is Maeterlinck. I think him one of the greatest geniuses who ever has written for the stage, and the technique of his work, so delicate as to fulfill well the old saying that the highest art is to conceal art, repays constant study. Every fresh performance of a Maeterlinck play fills me with greater wonder at the beauty and depth of Maeterlinck's intention."

The formation of the Civic Players represents the latest concrete effort on the part of enthusiasts to revive the old art of the masque. The members of the company are the residuum of a similar body, which was originally founded in pre-war days by Prof. Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh to perform his "Masque of Learning." Toward the end of January the Civic Players, who thus strike a new note in the entertainment of the people, are presenting the "Masque of Land and People" at the Mary Ward Settlement Hall in Tavistock Place. The performance consists of a series of tableaux depicting various sociological incidents from the viewpoint of the struggle between spiritual and temporal powers; and the representatives of these two powers serve as chorus throughout the action. This is divided into three separate periods, and covers the past, present, and future. The final scene is laid in a new world, where individual cooperation builds up another and better community. Professor Geddes has been re-elected president of the Civic Players, and Miss Gladys Mayer, who has written the Masque, is honorary secretary.

THEATRICAL

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CHARLES CHERRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Associated

with some of the chief stage successes of the past 20 years is the name of Charles Cherry, and yet his name recalls to the theatergoer's mind no particular rôle, no outstanding characterizations. Season after season and play after play this accomplished actor has been required to play just himself, because the public was so well suited with his personality that managers always sought him out to play drawing-room heroes, and gave him no chance to show his versatility. But this season marks a change in his career. In "The Dover Road" the A. A. Milne comedy at the Bijou Theater, he plays the part of a whimsical, meddling bachelor and does it so well that it is probable he will be given rôles of similar scope in the future.

"It is a great relief to get an interesting character like Latimer after you've been playing debonair, romantic sort of chaps as long as I have," Mr. Cherry remarked one evening recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who had stopped in before the evening performance to chat with him. "To tell the truth, I wasn't engaged in the first place for this part, but as soon as I read the play I longed to do Latimer. I was engaged for Leonard, the young husband—not unlike my usual sort of part—but during rehearsal I persuaded Mr. McClintic to let me try the elder fellow. After a trial he was good enough to let me have the part."

"It makes a great difference with an actor—liking the piece he is in. Now this one—I've been waiting eight months for it to go on. I was so eager to play in it that I wouldn't take another engagement lest they'd get ready to put this on before I could get released."

"It isn't only the play itself that is so genuine," he went on. "It's the way it is put on. Just look at this setting." He had led the way out onto the stage, electricians had switched on some lights, and except for the darkened cavern out in front one might have imagined himself in a friend's drawing room. There were none of the old-fashioned trappings of stage settings, no flapping sides, no palms set about.

"It is all so tasteful that it helps the actor immeasurably," he commented. "When I make my first entrance, coming down the stairs over there and pushing back the hangings as I come in, it really seems like a place I've lived in, not a platform dressed up for make believe. It takes half the burden off the actor to put him in a setting like this. Here we have tapestry and real antiques. It takes no imagination at all to believe one's self a gentleman of wealth and taste as he moves around here."

"While we were rehearsing I used to be concerned about getting inside the character. I thought that the habit of playing Charles Cherry might be so fixed with me that I couldn't get away from it. I used to speak some lines at rehearsal and then ask Mr. McClintic, 'Now tell me honestly, what is Charles Cherry speaking?' Sometimes he would say 'Yes' and then I'd have to figure out how to play it differently. Eventually he'd

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and valour;
Strong Troy in vigor and in stren-
uety;
Of royal cities, rose and geraffour;
Empress of townes, exalt in honour;
Inne beawtie berying the crone im-
periall;
Swete paradise precelling in pleas-
ure;
London, thou art the flour of Cities all.
Above all ryvers thy Ryver hath re-
nowne,
Whose beryall streames, pleasaunt
and preclare,
Under thy lusty wallis renneth down,
Where many a swan doth swimme
with wings fair;
Where many a barge doth saile and
row with are;
Where many a ship doth rest with top-
royall.
O, towne of townes! patrone and not
compare,
London, thou art the flour of Cities all.
Upon thy lusty Brigg of pylers white
Been merchaunts full royall to be-
hold;
Upon thy stretis goth many a semely
knight
In velvet gownes and in cheynes of
gold.
By Julius Cesar thy Tour founded
of old
May be the hous of Mars victoryall,
Whose artillery may not be told:
London thou art the flour of Cities
all.
Thy famous Maire, by princely gov-
ernance,
With sword of justice thee ruleth
prudently.
No Lord of Parys, Venyce, or Flor-
ance
In dignity or honor goth to hym
nigh.
He is exemplar, loode-ster, and
guye;
Principlall patrone and rose crygnalle,
Above all Maires as malster most
worthy.
London, thou art the flour of Cities all.
—William Dunbar, (about) 1465-1530.

Emerson at College

He found there but little nutriment
suited to his appetite, and strayed off
though with some misgivings, to other
pastures. In one of his journals long
afterwards, he speaks of "the instinct
which leads the youth who has no fac-
ulty for mathematics, and weeps over
the impossible Analytical Geometry, to
console his defeats with Chaucer and
Montaigne, with Plutarch and Plato at
night." In his own way he was in-
dustrious; feeling vaguely that, for
him, power of expression was more
important than philological or scientific
training.—James Elliott Cabot.

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 453 of "Science and Health"
with Key to the Scriptures," the
textbook of Christian Science, Mrs.
Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science, has this to say of
honesty: "Honesty is spiritual power.
Dishonesty is human weakness, which
forfeits divine help." And Paul, the
apostle of the Gentiles, has this to
say about it, "God is not mocked."
All through the centuries the beset-
ting sin of Christendom has been
hypocrisy. Beginning with the in-
dividual, as must ever be the case,
it has permeated whole peoples. One
of the frequently heard cries in Israel
was that denunciation so correctly
uttered by Isaiah, in the figurative
language of the East, "this people
draw near me with their mouth, and
with their lips do honour me, but have
removed their heart far from me."
Now the most dangerous form of
hypocrisy is never that which pre-
sents itself as hypocrisy. Evil has no
chance to prolong even a seeming ex-
istence unless it can, in some way,
borrow the habiliments of good. And
so the great hypocrisies of the na-
tions, as of individuals, never present
themselves as hypocrisies. The power
of the Inquisition, the enormities com-
mitted by the ecclesiastical tribunal,
could never have been tolerated for
twenty-four hours had they appeared
openly for what they were, namely,
hatred, lust, enmity against God, good,
Principle. Instead, the inquisitor
claimed for himself the position of
champion of the truth, protector of
the purity of the Gospel, and even the
only true interpreter of him whose
every act was an act of healing and
saving.

The idea of Jesus inflicting physical
suffering or any other kind of suffer-
ing on anybody, in order to "save their
souls," or to protect the Christian re-
ligion of which he was the Founder,
is, of course, unthinkable. To a dis-
ciple, who came to him clamoring
with all the human mind's limited de-
mand for conformity, telling a tale
of how he and his fellow disciples had
seen a man casting out devils in
Jesus' name, how he was not one of
the regular followers, and how, for
that reason, he had forbidden him,
Jesus' answer was final enough: "For-
bid him not," he said, "for there is
no man which shall do a miracle in
my name, that can lightly speak evil
of me. For he that is not against us
is on our part."

A mortal sense of good has always
thrown aside these teachings of hon-
esty, charity, and tolerance, and,
strongly entrenched in materialism,
has run riot in the "works of the
flesh," whilst seeking to make them
appear as the "fruit of the Spirit."

Now in these days Christendom is
wont to look back upon the days of
the Inquisition with horror and con-
tempt, and to thank God that it is not
as these people. The human mind,
however, does not change. It is first
last, and always "enmity against God,"
Principle. It is a supposititious oppo-
site to the one Mind, God. It is inca-
pable of reform and incapable of im-
provement. In the consciousness en-
lightened by Truth, it can have only
one history, and that one is summed
up in the word "disappearance." The
irresistible advance of Truth forces the
human mind to change its beliefs, but
as long as there is a failure to discern
the unreality of this human, or mortal
mind and all that goes with it, this
mind remains, and remains the same.
The old belief disappears, only to re-
appear again in a different form.

As Mrs. Eddy puts it with such
masterly insight, on pages 81 and 82
of her book, "Retrospection and In-
trospection": "A realization of the
shifting scenes of human happiness,
and of the frailty of mortal anticipa-
tions,—such as first led me to the feet
of Christian Science,—seems to be
requisite at every stage of advance-
ment." Though our first lessons are
changed, modified, broadened, yet their
core is constantly renewed; as the law
of the chord remains unchanged,
whether we are dealing with a simple
Lautour exercise or with the vast
Wagner Trilogy.

This fundamental nature of religion
is honesty. Therefore, anything un-
like honesty must forever fight for its
existence against honesty. It does so
by assuming to be honest. All through
the centuries a false sense of Chris-
tianity has been found masquerading
in the cloak of honesty, assuming the
outward form of all the Christian
virtues, making much outward show
of deference and humility, but always
seeing to it its lusts and desires were
none the less secured.

To those who, in any degree, under-
stand Christian Science, all this is
seen, more and more clearly, for what
it is, the floss and jetsam of unreality.
And hypocrisy, in all its
forms, is seen to be what Mrs. Eddy
on page 426 of Science and Health
declares it to be, simply "folly." Or,
to quote the full sentence, "Man
could renew his energies and en-
deavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy,
while also learning the necessity of
working out his own salvation."

Christian Science teaches that this
salvation is here and now ever pres-
ent; that evil is no more real and no
more powerful because of its seem-
ing complexity and long establish-
ment; but that honesty is still spiri-
tual power, and the only power there
is. There is then no place left for
bitterness or recrimination, but only
occasion for rejoicing. After the storm
and the earthquake and the fire,
there is ever the still small voice of
Principle, and it is the only voice
heard because it is the only voice that
ever was or can be. To him who un-

derstands Christian Science, evil and
the so-called evil-doer are alike un-
real, and in their place he sees ever
more clearly only good and the per-
fect man. "In this perfect man the
Saviour saw God's own likeness, and
this correct view of man healed the
sick" (Science and Health, p. 477)—
and raised the dead, fed the multitude,
stilled the storm. "Peace I leave with
you," said Jesus, "my peace I give
unto you; not as the world giveth,
give I unto you. Let not your heart
be troubled, neither let it be afraid."



Landscape, by W. C. Emerson.

Courtesy of H. C. & N. M. Yose, Boston, Massachusetts

Down the Slide With Mr. Pickwick

Mr. Weller and the fat boy,
having by their joint endeavors cut
out a slide, were exercising themselves
thereupon, in a very masterly and bril-
liant manner. Sam Weller, in particu-
lar, was displaying that beautiful feat
of fancy-sliding which is correctly de-
nominated "Knocking at the postman's
door," and which is achieved by skim-
ming over the ice with one foot, and
occasionally giving a postman's knock
upon it with the other. It was a good
long slide, and there was something in
the motion which Mr. Pickwick could
not help envying.

"It looks a nice warm exercise that,
doesn't it?" he inquired of Wardle.
"Ah, it does indeed," replied Wardle.
"Do you slide?"
"I used to do so in the gutters, when
I was a boy," replied Mr. Pickwick.
"Try it now," said Wardle.
"Oh do please, Mr. Pickwick!" cried
all the ladies.
"I should be very happy to afford
you any amusement," replied Mr.
Pickwick, "but I haven't done such a
thing these thirty years."

"Pooh! pooh! Nonsense!" said
Wardle, dragging off his skates with
the impetuosity which characterized
all his proceedings. "Here, I'll keep
you company; come along!" And
away went the good-tempered old fel-
low down the slide, with a rapidity
which came very close upon Mr. Wel-
ler, and beat the fat boy all to noth-
ing.

Mr. Pickwick paused, considered,
pulled off his gloves and put them in
his hat: took two or three short runs,
balked himself as often, and at last
took another run, and went slowly
and gravely down the slide, with his
feet about a yard apart, amidst the
gratified shouts of all the specta-
tors.
"Keep the pot a-bilin', air!" said
Sam; and down went Wardle again,
and then Mr. Pickwick, and then Sam,
and then Mr. Winkle, and then Mr.
Bob Sawyer, and then the fat boy, and
then Mr. Snodgrass, following upon
each other's heels, and running after
each other with as much eagerness as
if all their future prospects in life
depended on their expedition.
It was the most intensely interest-
ing thing, to observe the manner in
which Mr. Pickwick performed his
share in the ceremony; . . . to com-
pare the playful smile which
mantled on his face when he had ac-
complished the distance, and the
eagerness with which he turned round
when he had done so, and ran after his
predecessor: his black gaiters tripping
pleasantly through the snow, and his
eyes beaming cheerfulness and glad-
ness. And when he was knocked down
(which happened upon the average
every third round) it was the most
invigorating sight that can possibly be
imagined, to behold him gather up his
hat, gloves, and handkerchief, with a
glowing countenance, and resume his
station in the rank, with an ardor and
enthusiasm that nothing could abate.
—"Pickwick Papers," by Charles
Dickens.

A New Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The art of W. C. Emerson is dis-
tinctly a new note and refreshing in
its pure idealism. It is so entirely
subjective in character that to many
lacking perhaps the artist's own point
of view it may seem somewhat unreal.
Generally, landscapes are painted with
definite relation to some particular

the loaded barrow and the barrowist,
like a piece of artillery sweeping into
action, and a still undistinguishable
from nature soon brought the path
around the obstacle on what had been
its lower side, to meander on at its
unvarying rate of rise or fall as
though nothing—except the trees and
wild flowers—had happened since the
vast freshets of the post-glacial period
built the landscape. I made the drive

Toward the North From Cape Town

"About two hours out of Cape Town,"
writes Margaret L. Woods in "Pastels
Under the Southern Cross," "one
comes to a country of bold green hills,
under which stand dignified white
houses. There are many happily

can farm.' It was a book as much
about the sky as the earth, and it was
the sky, the firmament, of which the
image had engraved itself most deeply
on my memory. It was the firmament
which first awoke me to consciousness
of having reached this known, yet
unknown country. I awoke from
sound sleep with the impression that
some one had turned an electric
flashlight on to my face. It was the
moon, which looked in through a
chink in the window-blind. The night
was very cold and very, very clear.
All around was the wide, grey, silent
sea of the Karoo, with isolated
shadowy shapes of kopjes standing up
on the horizon, like giant ships in full
sail. And above it flashed the illimi-
table splendor of the firmament. In
one thing the Karoo disappointed me;
I could not see any Walt-a-bit thorns.
Everywhere stretched the low growth
of the grey Karoo scrub, kept cropped
by sheep which have a morbid appe-
tite for its not very succulent-looking
shoots. Dawn shows still a level
plain, and on the edge of it peaked
kopjes in faint shades of blue and
grey. Presently the blues brighten,
become transparent, the greys melt
into pink, and the sunshine color we
call gold; the sunrises steal through
the grey Karoo scrub, illuminating
the red sand beneath. So passes the
Pageant of the Hours, even Noon, the
color-destroyer, printing its picture
on the mind. It does so the more
clearly perhaps for a cloud which
hangs motionless over a dark green
kopje in middle distance, laying a
dark shadow over one end, where it
rises into two grey peaks. Below it
stands the usual white farmhouse,
with a wood which is not quite usual,
for on the edge of it there are two
dark cypress trees, pointing to the
peaks above. Between us and the
house a small flock of white and
speckled sheep are feeding on the
grey scrub, and near the train a
group of Kaffirs with a sheep-dog sit
in a hollow of the tawny sand. In
the bright moonlight they seem almost
a part of the earth on which they
crouch. The men's stained garments
are its color, their brown skins only
want a shade of red to be so also.
The women's bright kerchiefs mark
them out more plainly from the soil.
The Kaffirs sit quiescent, observing
the train, which is at a standstill.
Nothing moves except their glittering
eyes and the white tip of the rough
dog's tail, which keeps on wagging."

Thought

Thinking leads man to knowledge;
he may see and hear, and read and
learn, as much as he please, he will
never know any of it, except that
which he has thought over, that which
by thinking he has made the property
of his mind. Take away thought from
man's life, and what remains?—Pesta-
lozzi.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1922

EDITORIALS

Lord Bryce

WHEN a man has been consistently fair in studying and presenting his reasoning and conclusions about the political organization of almost every nation in the world, it is natural that he should have won universal respect and affection, for all the world loves fairness. Though the career of Viscount Bryce, internationally beloved for years as James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," has included long service in the British House of Commons and important years as Ambassador to the United States, his finest activity has always been his writing, because in that he has embodied most permanently the excellence of his thinking. His ability to investigate every phase of a question, to discern essentials, to subordinate minor facts, and to present his analysis with such clearness and precision that all may share with him an ever broadening comprehension of the truth, has been and must continue to be of immense value to every student of democracy. Democracy has been his ideal, and though he has not been misled into representing this ideal as achieved by nations which have only caught glimpses of what it requires of them, he has sustained his enthusiasm for the possibilities of democratic development through all manner of discouraging phenomena. For the inspiration of his wise and fair thinking, all the world needs to be grateful.

As an intelligent traveler in the United States, in South America, in Australia, and in Africa, as well as throughout Europe, he has shown an endless desire for accurate information. In "All in a Lifetime," which has been appearing in "The World's Work," Mr. Henry Morgenthau tells of Lord Bryce on the steamer from Port Said to Jaffa on the coast of Palestine, putting people at ease by ascertaining subjects on which they are thoroughly posted and then cross-examining them with "a beneficent suavity" which makes them "willing contributors to his own unlimited store of knowledge." Yet, Mr. Morgenthau remarks, he "gives out of his vast erudition as freely as he receives." Then with remarkable orderliness he has coordinated, subordinated, and otherwise logically arranged his observations and conclusions into paragraphs, chapters, and books composed with marvelous fluency and coherence, so that all may easily have the benefit of the synthesis of his experience. In "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," "South America: Observations and Impressions," and in "Modern Democracies," we have a body of work that must be permanently substantial.

Those who heard Lord Bryce at the Williamstown conference last summer rejoiced to see him going forward to the consideration of new problems and new points of view with the energy of the true radical and the balance of the true conservative. The volume consisting of his thoroughly prepared addresses at that conference is yet to be published. When it appears, the many everywhere will be glad for this added evidence of the important thought of a man who, though comprehending the political history of the world, has been mainly looking forward in the present instead of dwelling in the past. It may be significant that he has never published any volume of mere reminiscences. With him, the minor memories of incidents and people have been material for footnotes, conversation, and after-dinner stories, not for an autobiography. Every one who has known him or read his books must recognize his embodiment of that genuine modesty which neither depreciates one's own work nor overestimates it. Wherever he has been, he has kept his eyes and his ears open for facts, and then with immense industry he has set them down definitely without indulging in mere dogma and platitudes. Through all his work he has maintained an even manner and a lightness of heart, with the result that the fairness of his thinking now appears to the world with a unity and a completeness for which there is bound to be an increasing appreciation.

In his preface to "Modern Democracies," which appeared in 1921, he writes, "It is, I hope, needless for me to disclaim any intention to serve any cause or party, for a man must have profited little by his experience of political life if he is not heartily glad to be rid of the reticences which a party system imposes and free to state with equal candour both sides of every case. This is what I have tried to do; and where it has been harder to obtain information on a controversial issue from one side than from the other I have stated that to be so, and gone no further in recording a conclusion than the evidence seemed to warrant." These sentences show the admirable ideal of his whole career, an ideal in accord with which he was naturally more at liberty to express his thinking after he had left his own partisan activities behind him. For his candor in presenting the results of his study of democracy, France, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the South American republics have equal reason to be grateful, for he has explained the actual conditions of the body politic in each of these nations and commonwealths without hesitating to point out their shortcomings, but with real sympathy for their progress. In his recent declaration of the necessity for unity of understanding on the part of the English-speaking world, he has shown the same fair zeal which has long since endeared him especially to Americans. Certainly, it is sufficient fame for him that his entire career has been one of progressive aspiration and achievement in encouraging international cooperation by means of indefatigable writing, speaking, and action. While the fame of a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Kaiser rests on campaigns of splendid destructiveness, his will rest on a constructive energy that must be taken account of by all future students of politics and others who set out to improve the ways in which the world must work together.

In the "Ode to Reality," by R. C. K. Ensor, there is

a stanza which represents in some measure what Lord Bryce set out to do, and did.

Yet would I rather in act
Plough with the Iron Fact
And earn at least some harvest that is bread,
Than rich and popular
In gay imposture's car
Dazzle mankind and leave them still unfed.

In a world of political scheming, Lord Bryce plowed with the iron fact, and earned for mankind some harvest that is bread.

Displacing the Law Enforcers

WHATEVER is to be said about the relative merits of the Prohibition Director for Massachusetts and his chief enforcement officer, the controversy between them which has now resulted in the removal of the latter from his sphere of activity raises a question that is of vital concern wherever in the United States there is a wish to see the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution strictly enforced. The differences between these men have long been a subject of newspaper reference. They give every evidence of having grown out of political considerations. But the chief point that will be noted by all who feel a real respect for the prohibition policy of the country is that the differences have culminated in the displacement of the enforcement officer after an activity on his part that has discomforted some rather prominent and presumably powerful politicians.

The chief enforcement officer for this State is Harold D. Wilson. He is the officer who conducted the successful raid in a Boston hotel some weeks ago, while public officials and political leaders were dining there. Threats against him were reported in consequence of that raid. Mr. Wilson told his story of it to the ministers and others composing the Evangelical Alliance and the Lord's Day League, urging them to investigate for themselves and then either to back him up or have him thrown out. They appear to have backed him up. A letter of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad went to Mr. Wilson's chief, at Washington, Commissioner Haynes, supporting Mr. Wilson and criticizing the Prohibition Director for Massachusetts, Elmer C. Potter. But the support of the ministers is not for the moment sufficient to prevent the active enforcement officer from being thrown out. His superiors do not remove him. Indeed, they imply that his work deserves commendation. But they offer him a position in another part of the field.

This is the Massachusetts second instance in which a man who has shown signs of being actually able to bring to book the big as well as the little offenders against the prohibition law has been suddenly displaced. The mystery of William J. McCarthy's sudden transfer has never been satisfactorily cleared up. There is less of mystery about the displacement of Mr. Wilson, and its sequence to particularly effective activity on his part is even more marked than was that of Mr. McCarthy. So far as any charges have been published against Mr. Wilson, they imply an excess of activity rather than anything else. Insubordination and over eagerness for publicity are the names by which the offenses are classified. On the other hand, the ministers who looked into Mr. Wilson's case seem to have felt that he was severely handicapped by cramped office quarters and indirect telephone connection. At the same time, they appear to have been highly gratified by the kind of enforcement he has been providing. Thus it is impossible to escape the impression that, whether or not this officer was showing proper deference to the wishes of his immediate superior in the state headquarters, he was arousing a new attention to the law in Massachusetts and was winning the commendation of some of the people who are most zealous in their wish to have the law strictly enforced.

The case is likely to be well aired. It ought to be. If it involves nothing more significant than political rivalry, that will doubtless appear in due time. But if there is something more at stake, if indeed there is any evidence here of an effort to tie the hands of an effective defender of the law just because he is effective, that effort should not only be disclosed but it should be checked, if not penalized. Insubordination could hardly be considered a serious offense, if it should be shown to be insubordination against official lethargy, and eagerness for publicity could not be too severely criticized if it should be proven to be an effective means of putting life into an official system which otherwise would have been too inert to stop any but the more trivial offenses against its authority. A complete explanation of the Wilson transfer is owing to the public. If the transfer is insisted upon by the prohibition authorities, they will owe it to the public to see that whoever succeeds to the Massachusetts position will do as much to make the law respected there as the man who is now being deposed.

The Canadian Wheat Pool

THE decision which has just been reached by the committee appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to investigate the question of a pool for the Dominion wheat trade, is particularly interesting. The committee, after a careful investigation of the whole question, lasting more than a year, has come to the conclusion that the idea at present would be impracticable. Such a decision is particularly interesting because the undoubted feeling throughout agricultural Canada that something in the nature of a wheat pool is essential if a full measure of prosperity and development is to be assured to the country's foremost industry. The farmers of the prairie provinces have never made any secret of the fact that it was, in their opinion, a choice between a voluntary wheat pool and a pool under the direct control and management of the government. On the whole, the farmers favored government control, and the establishment of an organization similar in function and powers to the Canadian Wheat Board, which handled the grain crop so successfully in 1919-20. Indeed, the agitation which has been going on for so long in favor of a voluntary pool was undertaken, in the first instance, it can scarcely be doubted, with a view to influencing the government in favor of federal control.

Now the dangers of a voluntary wheat pool are evident, chief amongst them being the doubt which must ever obtain as to the wisdom of intrusting any private organi-

zation with powers such as would amount to a practical monopoly. For the fact is that unless a sufficient number of farmers "signed up" with the pool to constitute a monopoly, the pool could not hope to obtain any large measure of success. It is just on this question of securing a sufficient number of members that the committee appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture has disapproved, for the present, the whole project. The promoters of the scheme laid it down that a minimum of 60 per cent of the wheat grown throughout the Dominion must be secured by enforceable five-year contracts if the pool was to succeed. And, on this point, the committee quite definitely expresses the opinion that it does not believe it will be possible to secure such contracts; that even if a sufficient number of farmers could be induced to sign them, many would find it difficult, if not impossible, to fulfill their obligations; and that it would be impracticable, if not legally impossible to force them. Another difficulty, regarded by the committee as decisive, is the question of finance. The committee ascertained that the total outlay necessary to secure the required number of contracts and to organize the pool would be greater than might reasonably be expected from the farmers.

The immediate result of the decision is, of course, likely to be a revival of the agitation in favor of the reestablishment of the Wheat Board. Already the farmers of Saskatchewan have expressed themselves strongly in favor of this move, and the whole question will probably take a foremost place at the annual convention of farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces to be held within the next few weeks.

"Financial Penetration" in Manchuria

THE complete failure which recently attended the efforts on the part of Tokyo to complete its financial hold on Manchuria, by declaring the Japanese gold yen the only legal tender on the Dairen exchange, will be welcomed by all those who recognize the tremendous importance of preventing any such final severance between China and her almost lost province of Manchuria. Any review of the situation in Manchuria today must show that Japan has so successfully increased her hold upon the country that its position as an integral part of the Chinese Republic is almost nominal. Japan has complete control of the South Manchurian Railway; it is owned by her, administered by her, guarded by her own troops, and each station along the line is a Japanese settlement. The Japanese are exploiting mines and running iron works in all directions between Mukden and Antung; there is a Japanese Governor-General at Dairen, and practically the only thing needed to complete the "Japanning" of the country is the abolition of the Chinese currency.

So clearly has Japan recognized the importance of this all along that, as far back as 1906, just after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, she began to circulate, through the Bank of Chosen, Japanese notes throughout Manchuria. Originally, these notes, which were at first known as military notes, were of two kinds, one on a gold and the other on a silver basis. The Chinese had never any hesitation in accepting the silver notes, for the simple reason that they were always exchangeable for their own silver notes and so exchangeable at par with their own silver. The gold notes could only be accepted at the risk of variations in exchange. The first move made by the Japanese toward establishing a Japanese currency in Manchuria was the declaration making the Bank of Chosen gold notes legal tender in Manchuria, along the line of the South Manchurian Railway. This was recently followed by the abolition of the silver standard on the Dairen exchange, thus establishing the Japanese gold note as the only legal currency throughout the whole province as far as Sino-Japanese trade was concerned. In other words, the Chinese merchant, if he desired to trade with the Japanese, was obliged to run all the risks of the variation in exchange, and to accept notes which could only be exchangeable for currency in a foreign country.

The situation was a serious one, but with that unanimity which always seems to characterize the Chinese when they are really brought face to face with a crisis, the Chinese merchants of Manchuria decided to deal with the matter by the simple means of refusing to trade with the Japanese on the new basis. They professed themselves willing to do business as usual if the Chinese currency were accepted, but not otherwise. For some time the Japanese authorities held out; they even quite clearly sought to secure acquiescence in the new arrangement by a threat of military force. All such attempts, however, proved unsuccessful, and in the end the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce decided to drop the issue. That this move represents an end of the attempt on the part of Japan may be, in the last degree, doubtful. The point is too important to be so readily surrendered. The unity of the Chinese merchants, however, on the matter is peculiarly welcome, and the rapidity with which they were able to secure a withdrawal of the project, even if only temporarily, is full of promise.

Platform Art

MISS RUTH DRAPER'S establishment of herself as an entertainer capable, unaided, of interesting an audience throughout an evening by her monologues, draws attention again to the possibilities of platform art. Although there have been few persons, compared to the great number of actors and actresses, able to represent all the characters of a story or a play in monologue form, there is no question of the high plane of entertainment thus provided when the monologist is an artist. This form of recital has, indeed, become so nearly perfected as to deserve the name of platform art, whether the reciter presents character sketches of his own composition or gives a running impersonation of the several characters of a standard play.

Mme. Bernhardt, who was trained in a tradition wherein a player is obliged frequently to hold the stage alone for prolonged periods, is naturally a great monologue artist. Several of the playlets which she has added to her repertory during recent years are out-and-out monologues. Who that has seen and heard her

in "The Wounded Soldier" can but feel that in that performance they witnessed an exemplification of many aspects of her acting genius? Yvette Guilbert is probably the greatest platform artist now before the public. Though she is usually classed among the singers, she is first a consummate actress, attaining to nobility in her representation of serious themes, and being inimitable in comedy. Ludwig Wüllner and David Bispham were long exemplars of that branch of platform art that overlaps the singer's province. Vladimir Rosing has lately carried from Russia to England and America his dramatic interpretations of songs that blend singing and acting in the one presentation, attaining to an operatic ideal which is rather seldom exemplified in performances of opera.

In the presentation of whole plays artists have occasionally won unequivocal success. In the United States, for many years, George Riddle was a professional lone actor. Benjamin Chapin's Abraham Lincoln monologue was at once authoritatively instructive and entertaining. Miss Beatrice Herford is a favorite alike of patrons of vaudeville houses and concert halls. Leland Powers gave memorable recitals for many years, covering every phase of dramatic expression. One of his latest programs contained such diverse types of plays as the heroic romances of "Cyrano de Bergerac," the homely pathos and humor of "David Copperfield," and the elusive satirical philosophy of "The Pigeon."

So it is with a distinguished company that Miss Ruth Draper has won a footing. Already her audience is international, for within the past few months she has appeared in Paris, London, and New York. Of special note is her success in appearing in English before audiences whose members are largely without knowledge of that language. Fresh commendation has been won by her, also, for gradually putting aside the humorous sketches, which largely dominated her early programs, in favor of little dramas in monologue that touch the deeper impulses of performer and listener. In one of her newest numbers she represents the thoughts and feelings of a grandmother, a mother, and a daughter, in the course of a little drama of the police court. In this brief sketch she illustrated vividly the play of imagination and sympathy, touching her audience again and again with the truth and point of her work. Already Miss Draper is attaining frequently to the large stroke and the simplicity that are the mark of Mme. Guilbert's perfected work. There seems to be no question that another uncommonly fine exemplar of platform art has arrived.

Editorial Notes

IN GREAT BRITAIN the Tangier question is reviving. The call has been sounded for a permanent settlement of its status. How far the sound will carry is an idle speculation, for other matters of relatively greater importance press for a hearing. But there is no doubt it will leave its repercussions in France and Spain, as both countries are sensitive on this point. All three nations share in the management of the Tangier zone, and, far from being a success, international control has proved an unhappy expedient. To such an extent is this so that the simple matter of naming a street is apt to produce prolonged discussions and to end in the choice of a universal name like "Adam" for want of agreement on "Shakespeare" or "Cervantes." The fault with internationalization is the tendency to subordinate the interests of the seaport to the interests of the powers in control. Only when the welfare of Tangier itself takes precedence will the way open to a lasting solution and the question cease to disturb the chancelleries of Europe.

THE Russian Ballet in London has just fittingly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first appearance on the stage of Enrico Cecchetti. He was destined to be a lawyer, but in spite of parental wishes he became a dancer, and so great a dancer that Russia claimed him as her own and he became a member of the Imperial Theater and second maitre de danse. Later he was professor of the Imperial Academy and director of the Imperial School of Dancing at Warsaw, and then he founded an academy of his own and achieved a world-wide renown as a teacher. Among his pupils he can claim Karasvina, Egorova, Nijinski, Pavlova, Kshesinskaia, Sedova, Idzikowski, Smirnova, Treflova, and a score more, any one of whom would suffice to establish his reputation as a teacher, and now England offers him the reward of the appreciation he is rightly entitled to.

ANOTHER, and at first sight a retrogressive, step in the English movement for a national theater was recently taken when the Shakespeare Memorial Committee decided to sell the site acquired in London in 1914 for a Shakespeare Memorial National Theater. As a matter of fact, the step indicates not so much a failure as a reorientation of views. Many people nowadays have no love for immense masses of bricks and mortar. They do not think a great structure for play productions, set up in the capital, is really the best form of national theater. They would rather it took some form such as providing for competent companies of players to visit, or remain in, cities, towns and villages, so that all may have an equal opportunity of seeing the great national plays adequately performed. It is interesting to note that the Shakespeare Memorial Committee is definitely interested in such a movement.

WHO in London has not heard of the "docker's tanner"? It was the slogan among the dock, wharf, and riverside laborers on the Thames side thirty years ago, for the munificent wage of 6d. per hour. Competition had become so rampant that the payment for casual labor had fallen below subsistence level, and so men like John Burns and Tom Mann made themselves leaders of one of the greatest labor struggles ever known in London. Burns, as he "orated" in Trafalgar Square, never thought that one day he would be a Cabinet Minister; all he wanted was the "tanner" for the "dockers," and he got it. But alas! after thirty years of steady going the Dockers Union has ceased to exist; it has been merged into the Transport and General Workers Union. There is magic in a name, and one only wishes that in this case the old name had been kept.